

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3771.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.



ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
W. L. COURTNEY, Esq., M.A. LL.D., will on SATURDAY NEXT, February 10, at 3 o'clock, begin a COURSE OF THREE LECTURES on "The Idea of Tragedy in Ancient and in Modern Drama." Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—
THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE SESSION will be held at 22, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 7. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—"Christian Symbols and Emblems," by ANDREW OLIVER, Esq.
GEORGE PATRICK, Esq. A.R.I.B.A. } Hon.
Rev. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A. } Secs.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

BARLOW LECTURES ON DANTE.
Lecturer—The Rev. E. MOORE, D.D.
TWELVE LECTURES ON DANTE'S "PURGATORIO" will be given on the WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS OF THE LAST THREE WEEKS IN FEBRUARY, 1900, viz., FEBRUARY 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, and on THREE CONSECUTIVE WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS IN MAY or JUNE, of which further notice will be given. The time will be 5 p.m.
The Lectures are open to the Public without Payment of Tickets.
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

WEST LONDON ETHICAL SOCIETY, Empress
Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel, High Street, Kensington.
LECTURE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) MORNING, 11 A.M., by Dr. STANTON COIT, on "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

MR. ROGER FRY proposes to give a COURSE of TEN LECTURES (illustrated) on EARLY FLORENTINE ART, in the WEST THEATRE, ALBERT HALL, on TUESDAYS, at 8.30, beginning FEBRUARY 6. Secretary, Miss F. M. COOMES, 5, Loris Road, Hammersmith.

BOOKSELLERS' SEASIDE HOLIDAY HOME,
49, ROYAL PARADE, EASTBOURNE.
The above Home has been established for the benefit of Booksellers, their Assistants, and Families. Suites of Rooms, or single Bedrooms, can be had furnished, with cooking and attendance, at very moderate charges per week.
The Home is replete with every comfort, and, facing the sea front, forms a most charming residence for those desiring rest and a fortnight's sojourn at this most lovely seaside resort.
All particulars and forms of application can be had of the Secretary, Mr. GEO. LARKE, at the London Office, 45, Paternoster Row, E.C.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT and PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Patron:
The Right Hon. the EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G.
Presidents:
The Right Hon. LORD GLENELG.
Sir W. J. RICHMOND COTTON.
Established in 1839 for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals or assistants engaged as vendors of newspapers.
A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Vice-President and gives three votes for life at all elections. Each donation of Three Guineas gives a vote at all elections for life. Every Annual Subscriber is entitled to one vote at all elections in respect of each Five Shillings so paid.
Every man and woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether publisher, wholesaler, retailer, employer or employed, is entitled to become a member upon payment of Five Shillings annually or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of newspapers.
The Annuitants now number thirty-six, the men receiving 50l. and the women 15l. per annum each. These Pensions now amounting to 650l. per annum, are all paid from the dividends arising from the invested capital of the Institution.
The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund" was established in 1867. It provides pensions of 15l. a year each for four widows of news-vendors.
The "Francis Fund" provides pensions for one man 20l. and one woman 15l.
Temporary Relief is given, not only to Members, but to news-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members. Inquiry is made and relief awarded in accordance with the merits of each case.
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.
Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, E.C.

UN PROFESSEUR DE L'UNIVERSITÉ, B.D.
M.A. Officier de l'Instruction publique, demeurant à Paris dans un des quartiers les plus sains et les plus confortables, en vue du jardin de Luxembourg, peut RECEVOIR QUELQUES ÉLÈVES dans sa FAMILLE.—S'adresser à M. ANDERTON, 29, Clapton Common, London, N.E.

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN for several years in the Literary and Editorial Department of an old and well-known Publishing Firm, a SITUATION as a PUBLISHER, or to Sub-Edit a Magazine, or would undertake Secretarial Correspondence for a Firm, or in a private capacity.—Communication, by letter, to R. D., care of Alford & Co., 57, Chancery Lane, E.C.

SEARCHES, TRANSCRIPTS, &c., UNDER-
TAKEN at Public Record Office, British Museum, and elsewhere, in Town or the Provinces.—N. J. HONE, The Limes, Esher, Surrey.

CITY of GLOUCESTER.

The Library Committee of the Corporation require a LIBRARIAN for a NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY shortly to be opened at GLOUCESTER. Applicants must have had experience in a good Public Library, and be thoroughly competent to advise as to the Purchase of Books, prepare Catalogues, &c.
Salary 150l. a year.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies only of testimonials, to be endorsed "Librarian," and sent to the undersigned, on or before THURSDAY, February 8, 1900.
Conveying Committee prohibited.
By order,
GEO. SHEFFIELD BLAKEWAY, Town Clerk.
Goulbhall, Gloucester, January 23, 1900.

AN exceptionally good OPENING for GENTLEMAN with literary taste and ability, having small capital at command.—Address, in confidence, Rev. F. H. CARLISLE, M.A., 8, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

SECRETARY—WANTED, responsible, energetic GENTLEMAN or LADY, with about 2000l. with business experience and knowledge of Languages, to TAKE CHARGE of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION in WEST-END. Good opportunity.—Address H. S., 4, Arundel Street, W.C.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Cooper's Hill, Staines.—The Course of Study is arranged to fit an Engineer for Employment in Europe, India, and the Colonies. About Forty Students will be admitted in September, 1900. The Secretary of State will offer them for competition Twelve Appointments as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department, and Three Appointments as Assistant Superintendents in the Telegraphs Department. One in the Accounts Branch F.W.D., and One in the Traffic Department, Indian State Railway.—For particulars apply to SECRETARY, at College.

LONDON.—HIGHER EDUCATION for the DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN of good position. Every advantage for Music, Art, and Languages; Training for Society; Riding; Tennis.
Address LADY PRINCIPAL, Oakfield, West Dulwich.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC CLASS.
SYSTEMATIC COURSES OF LECTURES and LABORATORY WORK in the Subjects of the Preliminary and Intermediate R.S. Examinations of the University of London are held throughout the year.
Attendance on this Class counts as part of the Five Years' Curriculum. Fees for the whole Course, 21l., or 18l. 18s. to Students of the Hospital; or Single Subjects may be taken.
For further particulars apply to THE WARDEN OF THE COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.
A Handbook forwarded on application.

MADAME AUBERT (old-established *clientèle*) amongst high-class Families and Schools. Home and Abroad) introduces ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, Visiting Lady Professors, Chaperons, Companions. PROSPECTUSES of Schools forwarded gratis on receipt of requirements.—141, Regent Street, W.

EDUCATION.—Thoroughly RELIABLE ADVICE can be obtained (free of charge) from Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING & CO., who, from their extensive and personal knowledge of the best Schools for Boys and Girls, and successful Tutors in England and Abroad, will furnish careful selections if supplied with detailed requirements.—36, Saville Street, W.

TYPE-WRITING.—All kinds of COPYING quickly and carefully executed in best style. 10d. per 1,000 words. Estimates given for long MSS. (Established 1859.)—Miss DIXON, 7, Balham Grove, Balham, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING by CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER and Assistants. Authors' MSS. &c. Usual Terms. Circulars, &c., by Copying Process. Authors' references.—Miss SIMS, West Kensington Type-Writing Agency, 13, Wolverton Gardens, Hammersmith, W.

TYPE-WRITING; TYPE-WRITING; TYPE- WRITING.—NOVELS, PLAYS, ESSAYS carefully TYPED. Difficult MSS. receive special attention. References to Authors.—Write for terms to E. GRAHAM, 23, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, London.

INFORMATION OFFICE, OXFORD (Director, C. C. ORD, M.A.), for all inquiries on the University, Scholastic Agency, Medical Registry. Clerical duty provided. Examinations arranged. Translations and Catalogues. Secretarial Work.

MR. GEORGE REDWAY, formerly of York Street, Covent Garden, and late Director and Manager of Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Limited, begs to announce that he has RESUMED BUSINESS as a PUBLISHER on his own account, and will be glad to hear from Authors with MSS. ready for publication, and consider proposals for New Books. Address as above.

THE AUTHORS' AGENCY, Established 1879.
Proprietor, Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 1, Paternoster Row. The interests of Authors capably represented. Proposed Agreements, Estimates, and Accounts examined on behalf of Authors. MSS. placed with Publishers. Transfers carefully conducted. Thirty years' practical experience in all kinds of Publishing and Book Producing. Consultation free.—Terms and testimonials from Leading Authors on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, Authors' Agent, 1, Paternoster Row.

R. ANDERSON & CO., Advertising Agents (Established 1851), 14, COCKSPUR STREET, CHANCERY CROSS, S.W. City Office: 15, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C. Insert Advertisements at the lowest possible prices. Special terms to Publishers, Manufacturers, &c., on application.

MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, under the Auctioneers for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application.
Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD
FRANCIS is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS PAPER-PAD.
(The LEADENHALL PRESS, Ltd., Publishers and Printers, 50, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.) Contains hairless paper, over which the pen slips with perfect freedom. Sixpence each. 5s. per dozen, ruled or plain. New pocket size, 3s. per dozen, ruled or plain. Authors should note that The Leadenhall Press, Ltd. cannot be responsible for the loss of MSS. by fire or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be retained.

FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

AMIENS, ANTWERP, BRUXELLES-SUR-MER, BIARRITZ, BORDEAUX, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, CALAIS, CANNES, DIJON, DUNKIRK, HAVRE, LILLE, LYONS, MARSEILLES, MENTONE, MONACO, NANTES, NICE, PARIS, PAU, SAINT RAPHAËL, TOURS, TOULON.

And at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Catalogues,
WILLIAMS & NORGATE,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN BOOKS.
14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh; and 7, Broad Street, Oxford.
CATALOGUES on application.

ELLIS & ELVEY,
Dealers in Old and Rare Books, Prints, and Autographs.
WINTER CATALOGUE (No. 88) of choice BOOKS and MSS. now ready, post free, 6d.
29, New Bond Street, London, W.

NEW CATALOGUE, No. 28.—Kelmecott Press Publications of the Drawings of the Early English School.—Engraving after Turner and others.—Turner's "Liber Studiorum"—Lewis's "Lions"—Illustrated Books.—Works by Prof. Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—Wm. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

MESSRS. HENRY YOUNG & SONS possess one of the LARGEST STOCKS of OLD and NEW BOOKS in GREAT BRITAIN, and they will be glad to hear from any one in search of Books out of print, as they can in many cases supply them from their large Stock.

CATALOGUES MONTHLY.
12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

FOREIGN BOOKS and PERIODICALS promptly supplied on moderate terms.
CATALOGUES on application.
DULAU & CO. 37, SOHO SQUARE.

CHEAP BOOKS.—THREEPENCE DISCOUNT in the SHILLING allowed from the published price of nearly all New Books, Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Annual Volumes. Orders by post executed by return. CATALOGUES of New Books and Remains gratis and postage free.—GILBERT & FRY, 67, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

TO BOOKBUYERS and LIBRARIANS OF FREE LIBRARIES.—THE FEBRUARY CATALOGUES of valuable SECOND-HAND WORKS and NEW REMAINS, offered at prices greatly reduced, are now ready, and will be sent post free on application to W. H. SMITH & SON, Library Department, 136, Strand, London, W.C.

CATALOGUE OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS,
No. LXII.,
Containing a small but well-selected
LIBRARY OF LITERARY and HISTORICAL WORKS
Printed in or relating to Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a few Standard Works relating to Provence and Old French Literature
(16s. 6d.)
ON SALE BY
DAVID NUTT, 270-271, Strand, London, W.C.

A. LIONEL ISAACS
DEALER IN FINE and RARE BOOKS.
Wishes to announce that he has procured FOR SALE a very fine COLLECTION OF ETCHINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c., including Two Volumes of Sketches of Works by Etienne Delaune, the famous Belgian Artist. These can now be seen, together with a Series of exceedingly choice Modern French illustrated Editions of Luxe, many with Original Aquatint, and in sumptuous Bindings. CATALOGUES issued. Books Bought and Sold, and Commissions undertaken for England and the Continent.—Communications to be addressed to Avenue Mansions, 10, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, latest Edition,
complete, FOR SALE. Cost 15 Guineas. Will sell to immediate Purchaser for 15 Guineas.—Address K. T., care of J. W. Vickers, 5, Nicholas Lane, E.C.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED. Any subject. Please state wants. 2d. each offered for JACKSON'S OLD PAPER, 2 vols. 1875; GEO. MEREDITH'S POEMS, 1851.—BAXTER'S Great Bookshop, Birmingham.

BOOKCASES.—Great variety, New and Second- hand. Prices moderate.—Apply for designs and prices, to Mr. AVANT, 232, Tottenham Court Road, W. Also a quantity of Writing Tables.

THACKERAY HOTEL (Temperance),
Facing the British Museum,
GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.
This newly erected and commodious Hotel will, it is believed, meet the requirements of those who desire all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern licensed hotels at moderate charges.
Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all rooms. Bath-Rooms on every floor.
SPACIOUS DINING, DRAWING, WRITING, READING, and SMOKE ROOMS.
All Floors Fireproof. Perfect Sanitation. Night Porter.
Full Tariff and Testimonials post free on application.
Proprietor—J. THURLOVE.
Telegraphic Address—"Thackeray, London."

The Kilmiscott Press Publications.

MESSRS. SOTHERY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, March 1, a COMPLETE SET of the PUBLICATIONS of the KILMISCOTT PRESS, the Property of a GENTLEMAN, and a large number of Books of the same Press from various Private Libraries.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

No. 1012. FEBRUARY, 1900. 2s. 6d.
SHOT, SHELL, and BULLETS.
"THEY DIED NOT." By R. L. A.
THE TORY FUTURE
BUSH-WHACKING. II. By Hugh Clifford.
A LIGHT OF THESE DAYS.
FROM A COUNTRY-HOUSE IN NEW ZEALAND. By Mrs. Boyd.
LORD TIM: a Sketch. Chaps. 10, 11. By Joseph Conrad.
THE LOW NILE of 1899, and the COTTON CROP of 1900.
MARIA JOSEPHA. By G. S. Street.
NEW TROUT FISHERIES. By John Bickerdike.
ODD VOLUMES. III. By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P.
MUSINGS WITHOUT METHOD.—One Man, One Book.—The Use and Abuse of Marbles.—A Herbarium of Poets and Statesmen.—Sir Algernon West's Confessions.—The Indication of Nicknames.—The Dangers of Dining Out.—Fantomimes New and Old.—Patriotism behind the Footstool and the War.—G. W. Steevens.
A WORD TO CONSERVATIVES.
THE WAR OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA. III.
SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PROSPECTS.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

No. 276. FEBRUARY, 1900.
The "CONFUSION WORSE COMPOUNDED" at the WAR OFFICE. By the late General Sir George Chesney. With an Introduction by Spencer Wilkinson.
THE MILITIA. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P.
THE MILITIA BALLOT. By the Right Hon. Viscount de Vesi, late Coldstream Guards and Lieut.-Col. Commanding Honourable Artillery Company.
OUR PEACE TRAINING FOR WAR. Guilty or Not Guilty? By Col. Lonsdale Hale.
DR. MYATT on the CONTINUITY of CATHOLICISM. By the Rev. Father Clark, S.J.
THE TWO REPORTS of the LICENSING COMMISSION. By the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K.C.B., Vice-Chairman.
THE GEORGICS of VIRGIL, Book II. lines 468-542. By the Right Hon. Lord Burghclere.
THE NEW MYSTICISM IN SCANDINAVIA. By Miss Hermione Ramsden.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING and the MUNICIPALITIES. By A. A. Campbell Swinton, M.Inst.C.E.
HARMONIC LITERATURE. By Joseph H. Choate, Jun.
ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CERAMIC ART. By Henry Wallis.
SOME STRAY SHOTS and a MORAL. By R. B. Townshend.
IN THE ALPS of DAUPHINÉ. By Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell.
NEUTRALS and the WAR. By John Macdonell, C.B.
THE NEWSPAPERS. By Sir Wemyss Reid.
London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Edited by W. L. COURTNEY.
FEBRUARY, 1900.
A Lance for the French. By Thomas Barclay.
The Dutch Church and the Hoers. By Rev. William Gresswell.
A Scene from Ibsen's "Love's Comedy." By Prof. C. H. Herford.
Wellington. By Judge O'Connor Morris.
The War Office: a Retrospect and a Forecast. By Major Arthur Griffiths.
The Lambeth Decis on and the Law. By Canon Malcolm MacColl.
The English Terence. By G. Barnett Smith.
Russia and Morocco. By Calpe.
Procreation and Penance. By Sir George Arthur.
The Logic of Non-Dogmatic Christianity. By W. H. Mallock.
British and Foreign Rifle Shooting. By W. A. Bailie-Grohman.
The New Education Office and the Interests of the Empire. By Dr. Scott.
A Preface to 'The Bending of the Bough.' By George Moore.
The Ruskin Hall Movement. By L. T. Dodd and J. A. Dale.
The War in South Africa. (With Map).
Mr. Milart and Mr. Lilly. By W. S. Lilly.
Chapman & Hall, Limited, London.

Monthly, price Half-a-Crown.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

Contents for FEBRUARY.
Lessons of the War. By Miles.
Recollections of James Martineau. By Frances Power Cobbe.
Personal Impressions of Dr. Martineau. By Philip H. Wicksteed.
The Tragedy of Errors. By the Hon. Auberon Herbert.
The Ethics of Criticism. By Robert Buchanan.
Samoa. By R. Wardlaw Thompson.
Food-Stuffs as Contraband of War. By Thomas Barclay, Member of the Institute of International Law.
French Women in Industry. By Ada Cone.
The K-Folk, the Q-Folk, and the P-Folk. By Prof. R. S. Conway, Litt.D.
Eugene Fromentin. By Norman Hapgood.
The American Negro of To-day. By Philip Alexander Bruce.
A Cry for Capacity. By H. W. Massingham.
London: The Columbus Company, Limited, Columbus House, 43 and 45, Fetter Lane, E.C.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. Price 2s.

Contents. FEBRUARY.
A Journey through Abyssinia to the Nile. By Herbert Weld Blundell.
Hudson's Voyage to Spitzbergen in 1607. By Sir Martin Conway.
New Light on some Medieval Maps. By C. Raymond Beasley, M.A.
A Map of St. Kilda. By J. Norman Heathcote.—The Mashonaland Railway Survey—Finland and its People. By Hugh Robert Mill, D.Sc.
Mrs. Bishop's Travels in China.—Journey to the Lakes Rakas-Tai and Manasarovar, in Western Tibet, undertaken in September, 1898. By General Sir Richard Strachey, R.E. G.C.S.I. F.R.S.—The Livingstone Exhibition.—The Monthly Record.—Obituary: General Tillo; Paulschke.—Correspondence: The Region of the Okavango River. Percy C. Reid.—Geographical Literature of the Month.
NUMEROUS MAPS and ILLUSTRATIONS.
Edward Stanford, 25-27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

LONDON WATER COMMISSION REPORT;
All Saints' Convent, Colney Chapel (Views and Plan); New Buildings, Colorado Springs; Cast Iron (Architectural Association Meeting); London Master Builders' Association; "Water Meters of the Present Day." &c.—See the BUILDER of February 3 (4d.); by post 4d.; Through any Newagent, or direct from the Publisher of the Builder, 46, Catherine Street, London, W.C.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD'S NEW BOOKS.

THE FIFTH EDITION, COMPLETING 28,000 COPIES, IS NOW READY EVERYWHERE.

RED POTTAGE. By Mary Cholmondeley, Author of 'Diana Tempest,' &c. 6s.

A NOVEL OF BERLIN SOCIETY.

A WINTER IN BERLIN. By Marie von Bunsen. Second Edition. Cloth, 5s.

The COLOSSUS. By Morley Roberts, Author of 'A Son of Empire,' &c. Third Edition. 6s.

READY TO-DAY.

HISTORICAL TALES from SHAKE-SPEARE. By A. T. QUILLER COUCH ("Q"), Author of 'Dead Man's Rock,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

READY IMMEDIATELY.

PASSAGES in a WANDERING LIFE. By THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

FINLAND and the TSARS. By JOSEPH R. FISHER, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

PEN and PENCIL SKETCHES of SHIPPING and CRAFT all ROUND the WORLD. By R. T. PRITCHETT, Marine Painter to the Royal Thames Yacht Club. With more than 50 Full-Page Illustrations from Sketches by the Author. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.

ENGLISH POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY: an Exposition and Criticism of the Systems of Hobbes, Locke, Burke, Bentham, Mill, and Maine. By WILLIAM GRAHAM, M.A., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy at Queen's College, Belfast. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

A TEXT-BOOK of PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY. By Dr. R. A. LEHFFELDT, Professor of Physics at the East London Technical College. With 40 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

A MANUAL of HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. By LEONARD HILL, M.D., Lecturer in Physiology at the London Hospital Medical College. With numerous Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

ENGLAND in the NINETEENTH CENTURY. By C. W. OMAN, M.A., Author of 'A History of England,' 'The Art of War,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A HISTORY of ENGLAND. By C. W. OMAN, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, Author of 'A History of England from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.' Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

Also in Two Parts, each Part complete with Index, 3s. Part I. From the Earliest Times to 1603. Part II. From 1603 to 1885.

ENGLISH HISTORY for BOYS and GIRLS. By E. S. SYMES, Author of 'The Story of Lancashire,' 'The Story of London,' &c. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

An ILLUSTRATED SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By ANDREW J. HERBERTSON, M.A. F.R.G.S., Lecturer in Geography in the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and formerly in the Owens College, Manchester, and ALEXIS E. FRYE. With 16 pages of Coloured Maps, about 50 Outline and Photographic Relief Maps, and nearly 700 magnificent Illustrations and Diagrams. Large 4to. (about 12 in. by 10 in.), 5s.

LESSONS in OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY. By the Ven. A. S. AGLEN, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, formerly Assistant Master at Marlborough College. 450 pp. with Maps, crown 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

A Complete Educational Catalogue will be forwarded post free on application.

London:

EDWARD ARNOLD, 37, Bedford Street, Strand.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST.

Crown 8vo. 2s. net.

THE REDEMPTION OF WAR.

Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Christ.

By FRANCIS PAGET, D.D.,

Dean of Christ Church,

Chaplain to the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars.

* * * These nine Sermons were delivered in Christ Church Cathedral at various times between 1892 and 1900, seven of them being preached at the special Annual Services of the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars. The first and last Sermons of the book were meant to bear directly on the question "What is there to redeem war?" The rest were preached with the hope of bringing out some points of that true soldierly character which, in time of war or peace, may make us thank God and take courage.
All profits accruing from the sale of the book, whether to the Author or the Publishers, will be sent to the Lord Mayor's Transvaal War Fund.

NEW BOOK BY MISS GERTRUDE JEKYL.

HOME and GARDEN: Notes and Thoughts, Practical and Critical, of a Worker in Both. By GERTRUDE JEKYL, Author of 'Wood and Garden.' With 53 Illustrations from Photographs by the Author. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.

A HISTORY of SPAIN from the

EARLIEST TIMES to the DEATH of FERDINAND the CATHOLIC. By ULICK RALPH BURKE, M.A. Second and Cheaper Edition. Edited, with Additional Notes and an Introduction, by MARTIN A. S. HUME, Editor of the 'Calendar of Spanish State Papers,' &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 18s. net.

CHISEL, PEN, and POIGNARD;

or, Benvenuto Cellini, his Times and his Contemporaries. By the Author of 'The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby,' 'The Life of a Prig.' With 19 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"A really welcome book."—*Globe*.
"Will serve to convey a good idea of one of the most interesting figures of the Renaissance."—*Notes and Queries*.
"Full of information, sprightly in manner, and balanced in judgment, this study of Cellini is a welcome addition to the already existing literature dealing with the artist and his work."—*Church Times*.

An entertaining account.... We commend it particularly to the casual reader who would like to take a peep at life and society in the Italy of the sixteenth century."—*Full Mail Gazette*.

NEW BOOK BY THE REV. CANON NEWBOLT.

WORDS of EXHORTATION:

Sermons preached at St. Paul's and Elsewhere. By the Rev. W. C. B. NEWBOLT, M.A., Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The WEDDING GIFT; or, a Devotional

Manual for the Married or those intending to Marry. By WILLIAM EDWARD HEGGATE, M.A., Rector of Brighton, Isle of Wight; Honorary Canon of Winchester. New Edition, Revised. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. net.

TRAINING of the YOUNG in LAWS

of SEX. By Rev. the Hon. EDWARD LYTTELTON, M.A., Head Master of Haileybury College, Author of 'Mothers and Sons,' &c. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

TWO NEW NOVELS.**PARSON KELLY.**

By A. E. W. MASON and ANDREW LANG.

With Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"This is certainly a book to be read."—*Speaker*.
"A book of more than common merit."—*Spectator*.
"Distinctly the book is a success. To speak of 'Parson Kelly' as though it were an effort of mere craftsmanship is to do it an injustice. It is very real artistry. One's interest is held all through."—*Daily Chronicle*.

"A brilliant novel.... The enjoyment of the book is so keen that it entirely absorbs one.... The Lady Oxford here presented is a brilliant, worthless 'strange woman,' who must henceforth take rank in fiction as a distinct, vivid character."—*Full Mail Gazette*.

YEOMAN FLEETWOOD.

By M. E. FRANCIS (Mrs. FRANCIS BLUNDELL).

Crown 8vo. 6s.

"It is not often that a reviewer gets through a story of 400 pages practically at one sitting, and is sorry when he has finished, but one reviewer, at least, has done so with 'Yeoman Fleetwood.'.... This novel should increase its author's reputation."—*Full Mail Gazette*.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

SECOND IMPRESSION NOW READY.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD WHITE BENSON

(Sometime Archbishop of Canterbury).

By his Son, ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON,
of Eton College.

With numerous Portraits and Illustrations.

In 2 vols. 8vo. 36s. net.

MORNING POST.—"A work of singular charm and biographical excellence.....Delightful and eminently instructive."

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE LIFE OF CARDINAL MANNING.'

LIFE AND LETTERS OF AMBROSE PHILLIPPS DE LISLE.

By EDMUND SHERIDAN PURCELL.

Edited and Finished by EDWIN DE LISLE, F.S.A. ex-M.P.
With 2 Photogravure Portraits.

In 2 vols. 8vo. 25s. net.

DAILY CHRONICLE.—"A carefully edited, excellent contribution to ecclesiastical literature."

ROBERT GROSSETESTE, Bishop

of Lincoln. A Contribution to the Religious, Political, and Intellectual History of the Thirteenth Century. By FRANCIS SEYMOUR STEVENSON, M.P. 8vo. 10s. net.

GUARDIAN.—"It is, indeed, a welcome change from the hasty, ill-considered, second-hand compilations with which historical students are too familiar, to turn to the elaborate, careful, and thoroughly original investigation of the life of the great Bishop of Lincoln in the thirteenth century which we owe to the industry and insight of Mr. F. S. Stevenson.....Unquestionably a book of solid and permanent value."

BY THE BISHOP OF MINNESOTA.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS of a LONG

EPISCOPATE. Being the Reminiscences and Recollections of the Right Rev. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D.D. LL.D., Bishop of Minnesota. With Portrait of the Author and other Illustrations. 8vo. gilt top, 17s. net.

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.—"A book which any man who believes in the mission of the Christian Church will regard with intense interest."

The WORLD and the INDIVIDUAL.

Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Aberdeen. First Series: The FOUR HISTORICAL CONCEPTIONS of BEING. By JOSIAH ROYCE, Ph.D., Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University. Extra crown 8vo. gilt top, 12s. 6d. net.

The PRINCIPLES of MECHANICS

PRESENTED in a NEW FORM. By HEINRICH HERTZ, late Professor of Physics in the University of Bonn. With an Introduction by H. von HELMHOLTZ. Authorized English Translation by D. E. JONES, B.Sc., District Inspector under the Department of Science and Art, &c., and J. T. WALLEY, M.A. 8vo. 10s. net.

TEXT-BOOK of PALÆONTOLOGY.

By KARL A. von ZITTEL, Professor of Geology and Palæontology in the University of Munich. Translated and Edited by CHAS. R. EASTMAN, Ph.D., Assistant in Palæontology in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. With numerous Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 25s. net.

. This English Edition is Revised and Enlarged by the Author and Editor in collaboration with numerous Specialists.

READINGS on the PURGATORIO

of DANTE, chiefly based on the 'Commentary' of Benvenuto da Imola. By the Hon. WILLIAM WARREN VERNON, M.A., Accademico Corrispondente della Crusca and Cavaliere di St. Maurizio e Lazzaro in Italy. With an Introduction by the late Very Rev. DEAN CHURCH. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

READINGS on the INFERNO

of DANTE, chiefly based on the 'Commentary' of Benvenuto da Imola. By the Hon. WILLIAM WARREN VERNON, M.A. With an Introduction by the Rev. EDWARD MOORE, D.D. Hon. D.Litt. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 30s.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.

MESSRS. METHUEN'S NEW BOOKS.

The **LETTERS of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON to HIS FAMILY and FRIENDS.** Selected and Edited, with Notes and Introductions, by SIDNEY COLVIN. Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 25s. net.

"Irresistible in their raciness, their variety, their animation.....of extraordinary fascination. A delightful inheritance; the truest record of a 'richly compounded spirit' that the literature of our time has preserved."—*Times*.

"Unique in modern literature."—*Daily Telegraph*.

The **LIFE and LETTERS of SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, President** of the Royal Academy. By his Son, J. G. MILLAIS. With 319 Illustrations, of which 9 are in Photogravure. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 32s. net.

"Of such absorbing interest is it, of such completeness in scope and beauty. Special tribute must be paid to the extraordinary completeness of the illustrations."—*Graphic*.

The **HIGHEST ANDES.** By E. A. FITZGERALD. With 2 Maps, 51 Illustrations, 13 of which are Photogravures, and a Panorama. Royal 8vo. 30s. net.

The narrative of the highest ascent yet recorded.

"We have nothing but praise for Mr. Fitzgerald's admirable narrative. A book which is not only popular in the best sense of the word, but is a permanent and solid contribution to the literature of mountaineering."—*Times*.

TENNYSON as a RELIGIOUS TEACHER. By CHARLES F. G. MASTERMAN. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The **STORY of the BRITISH ARMY.** By Col. COOPER KING. Illustrated. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"An authoritative and accurate story of England's military progress."—*Daily Mail*.

The **MATABELE CAMPAIGN, 1896.** By Col. BADEN-POWELL. With nearly 100 Illustrations. Cheaper Edition. Large crown 8vo. 6s.

The **STORY of the LIFE of THOMAS ELLWOOD.** Edited by C. G. CRUMP, M.A. Crown 8vo. gilt top, 6s.

This edition is the only one which contains the complete book as originally published. It contains a long introduction and many foot-notes.

The **SCIENTIFIC STUDY of SCENERY.** By J. E. MARR, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Illustrated, crown 8vo. 6s.

An elementary treatise on geomorphology—the study of the earth's outward forms. It is for the use of students of physical geography and geology, and will also be highly interesting to the general reader.

BY G. W. STEEVENS.

MONOLOGUES of the DEAD. By G. W. STEEVENS. Foolscap 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"The effect is sometimes splendid, sometimes bizarre, but always amazingly clever."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NAVAL POLICY. By G. W. STEEVENS. Demy 8vo. 6s.

This book is a description of the British and other more important navies of the world, with a sketch of the lines on which our naval policy might possibly be developed.

"An extremely able and interesting work."—*Daily Chronicle*.

CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM. The Bampton Lectures for 1899. By W. R. INGE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Hertford College, Oxford. Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.

A complete survey of the subject from St. John and St. Paul to modern times, covering the Christian Platonists, Augustine, the Devotional Mystics, the Medieval Mystics, and the Nature Mystics and Symbolists, including Böhm and Wordsworth.

The **CAROLINE ISLANDS.** By F. W. CHRISTIAN. With many Illustrations and Maps. Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.

This book contains a history and complete description of these islands—their physical features, fauna, flora; the habits and the religious beliefs of the inhabitants.

THOUGHTS on HUNTING. By PETER BECKFORD. Edited by J. OTHO PAGET, and illustrated by G. H. Jalland. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

This edition of one of the most famous classics of sport contains an introduction and many foot-notes by Mr. Paget, and is thus brought up to the standard of modern knowledge.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM. By FABIAN WARE, M.A. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

An attempt by an expert to forecast the action and influence of the new Secondary Education Act, with suggestions for useful developments.

The **STORY of ENGLISH LITERATURE.** By EMMA S. MELLOWS. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The history of English literature told in a simple style for young students. It is particularly rich in biographical detail and contains a considerable number of illustrative extracts.

A **HANDBOOK of NURSING.** By M. N. OXFORD, of Guy's Hospital. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

This is a complete guide to the science and art of nursing, containing copious instruction, both general and particular.

THE NOVELS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

Crown 8vo. each Volume, cloth, 3s. net; leather, 4s. net.

With Introductions by GEORGE GISSING. Illustrations by E. H. New, and Notes by F. G. KITTON.

THE FIRST VOLUMES ARE—

The **PICKWICK PAPERS.** With Illustrations by E. H. New. 2 vols.

THE LITTLE LIBRARY.

Pott 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

A New Series of Classics, carefully Edited, with Introductions and Notes, and Photogravure Frontispieces.

VANITY FAIR. By W. M. THACKERAY. With an Introduction by S. GWYNN. 3 vols.

The **PRINCESS.** By ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Edited by ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH.

METHUEN & CO. Essex Street, W.C.

THE MOST VALUABLE TEXT-BOOK ON MODERN WAR METHODS.

Cloth, crown 8vo. 460 pp. with over 100 Diagrams, price 6s.

MODERN WEAPONS AND MODERN WAR.

By I. S. BLOCH.

In this Book M. Bloch declares that under the altered conditions it is practically impossible

1. TO MAKE RELIABLE RECONNAISSANCES (compare letters from our war correspondents).
 2. TO CARRY OUT FRONTAL ATTACKS WITHOUT GREAT NUMERICAL LOSS (compare the results of our defeats at the Modder and Tugela rivers).
 3. TO CROSS THE ZONE OF FIRE WITHOUT COVER (compare soldiers' letters from the front).
 4. TO CARRY OUT SURPRISES (compare Gatacre's reverse at Stormberg).
 5. TO AVOID THE LOSS OF GUNS THROUGH LONG-RANGE RIFLE FIRE (compare the loss of Buller's eleven guns).
 6. TO FOLLOW UP VICTORY (compare the results of all our victories).
- And also
7. THAT ENTRENCHMENTS ADAPTED TO MODERN CONDITIONS WOULD BE INVISIBLE.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN writes to say that this book "gives the key to the situation."
"Bloch," says LORD ERNEST HAMILTON, "must now stand out as the greatest prophet of the age."

Fcap. 4to. cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

WITH COVER DESIGNED BY EDMUND J. SULLIVAN.

A DREAM of FAIR WOMEN and OTHER POEMS.

By ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. With Postscript and 40 Full-Page Drawings by EDMUND J. SULLIVAN.

. Edition de Luxe limited to 125 Copies, each numbered and signed by the Artist. Printed on Hand-made Paper, with four of the Plates in Photogravure. Crown 4to. 2l. 2s. net.

Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MR. DOOLEY in the HEARTS of HIS COUNTRYMEN.

By F. P. DUNNE, Author of 'Mr. Dooley in Peace and War.'

SPECTATOR.—"Our chief debt to Mr. Dooley is that he is one of the very few writers of the day who have the priceless gift of compelling laughter.....The dramatized burlesque of the Dreyfus Case is a really wonderful piece of sustained and deadly ridicule.....There is not the slightest sign that he has come anywhere near exhausting the peculiar vein of caustic drollery of which he is the fortunate monopolist."

SCOTSMAN.—"Mr. Dooley excels himself in the presentation of the history of the trial at Rennes."

WORLD.—"Mr. Dooley on the Dreyfus Trial is a really brilliant piece of satirical burlesque.....The depression that could prevail against the influence of Mr. Dooley's ebullient drollery, gay wisdom, and rich brogue would be profound indeed, and its victim would be an altogether hopeless case."

Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

ONORA. By ROSA MULHOLLAND (Lady Gilbert), Author of 'Nanno.'

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

FELLOW WAYFARERS: a Record. By LOUIS TYLOR.

Small crown 8vo. cloth, 2s.

THIRD AND CHEAPER EDITION.

CAKES and ALE: a Memory of Many Meals. The

whole interspersed with various Recipes more or less Original, and Anecdotes mainly Veracious. By EDWARD SPENCER ('Nat Gubbins'), Author of 'The Flowing Bowl,' &c. With Cover designed by Phil May.

Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s.

FOURTH EDITION.

The INSANITY of GENIUS, and the General

Inequality of Human Faculty Physiologically Considered. By J. F. NISBET, Author of 'The Human Machine.'

Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s.

FAMOUS TRIALS of the CENTURY. Containing The

Burke and Hare Case; Weare v. Thurtell; The King against Courvoisier; Barber's Case; The Queen against Madeleine Smith; The Road Mystery; The Queen against Pritchard; The Tichborne Case. By J. B. ATLAY, M.A.

SCOTSMAN.—"It is a careful piece of historical work, which is none the less valuable because it is intensely interesting."

LITERATURE.—"Both useful and interesting.....The complete history of the Tichborne Case, which occupies more than half the book, is especially valuable."

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Large crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. net per vol.

CHARACTERISTICS of MEN, MANNERS, OPINIONS, and TIMES. By the Right Hon. ANTHONY, EARL of SHAFTESBURY. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by JOHN M. ROBERTSON, Author of 'Patriotism and Empire.' In 2 vols.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

An INTRODUCTION to the HISTORY of ENGLISH POLITICS. By JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

Medium 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

The RISE of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. By HECTOR H. MUNRO. With 2 Maps.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with Portraits, 18s.

FROM GLADIATEUR to PERSIMMON: a History of the Turf for Thirty Years. By SYDENHAM DIXON.

Large crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

COVER DESIGNED BY FINCH MASON.

The SPORT of KINGS. By WILLIAM SCARTH DIXON, Author of 'In the North Countree.'

Small crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

COVER DESIGNED BY FINCH MASON.

The GREAT GAME and HOW it is PLAYED. A Treatise on the Turf. Full of Tales. By EDWARD SPENCER, Author of 'Cakes and Ale,' &c.

Large crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

With 7 Portraits in Photogravure.

MRS. DELANEY (Mary Granville): a Memoir, 1700-1788. By GEORGE PASTON.

Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s.

COVER DESIGNED BY F. R. KIMBOROUGH.

The MONEY SENSE: a Novel. By JOHN STRANGE. WINTER, Author of 'Booties' Baby,' &c.

Imperial 16mo. cloth, 6s.

With over 100 Illustrations and Cover designed by Gordon Browne.

HILDA WADE. By GRANT ALLEN.

Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s.

COVER DESIGNED BY F. R. KIMBOROUGH.

OUTSIDERS. By R. W. CHAMBERS, Author of 'A Maker of Moons,' &c.

Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s.

MAITLAND of CORTEZIA. By FRANCIS L. PUXLEY.

Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

SCRUPLES: a Novel. By THOMAS COBB, Author of 'Mr. Passingham,' &c.

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS TO FOLLOW.

London: GRANT RICHARDS, 9, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW WORK BY GOLDWIN SMITH.
THE

UNITED KINGDOM: A Political History.

By GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L.,
Author of 'The United States,' &c.

In 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. net.

ACADEMY.—"To the ordinary reader, for whom it was written, we may cordially recommend this literary treatment of the story of England's past. Since the appearance of Mr. J. R. Green's 'Short History of the English People' there has been none with such literary finish..... Eminently readable."

MALAY MAGIC. Being an Introduction to the Folk-lore and Popular Religion of the Malay Peninsula. By WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT, of the Civil Service of the Federated Malay States. With a Preface by C. O. BLAGDEN, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and formerly of the Straits Settlements Civil Service. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. 21s. net.

BY GEORGE HENRY KINGSLEY, M.D.

NOTES on SPORT and TRAVEL. With a Memoir by his Daughter, MARY H. KINGSLEY. With Portrait. Extra crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. net.

LITERATURE.—"To Miss Kingsley we owe the bright and sparkling human story of the man, which is written with knowledge, lighted by affection, and strengthened by rare and peculiar sympathy..... Delightful book."

TENNYSON, RUSKIN, MILL, and other LITERARY ESTIMATES. By FREDERIC HARRISON. Extra crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. net.

SPEAKER.—"Worthy in every way of a humane and sagacious critic who has crossed swords with some of the most powerful writers in the last two generations."

VOLUME III. (COMPLETING THE WORK)
NOW READY.

DICTIONARY of POLITICAL ECONOMY. Edited by R. H. INGLIS PALGRAVE. Vol. III. (completing the Work). Medium 8vo. 21s. net. (Also ready, Vols. I. and II., 21s. net each.)

ECONOMIC JOURNAL.—"Its value is manifest: ample and trustworthy information, abundance of verified documents, bibliography of inappreciable value, it must be the *cadre-mecum* of him who wishes more knowledge."

OLD FRIENDS at CAMBRIDGE and ELSEWHERE. By J. WILLIS CLARK, M.A., Registrar of the University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. 6s.

APIS MATINA. Verses Translated and Original. By EDWARD M. YOUNG, M.A., Rector of Rothbury and Hon. Canon of Newcastle, &c. Crown 8vo. gilt top, 6s. net.

No. 2 NOW READY.

JOURNAL of THEOLOGICAL STUDIES.

Subscription, 10s. net per annum, payable in advance; or, 3s. net per Number.

Contents of No. 2, JANUARY, 1900.

A New Work on the Parables, by the Rev. Dr. Sanday.—The Early Episcopal Lists: (I.) The "Chronicle" of Eusebius, by C. H. Turner.—The Nazirite, by the Rev. G. Buchanan Gray.—Church Affairs in South Africa, by the Rev. P. N. Waggett.—Edwardine Vernacular Services before the First Prayer-book, by the Rev. W. H. Frere.—Documents: the Sacramentary of Scapillon, Part II., by the Rev. F. E. Brightman.—Notes, by F. C. Burkitt and the Rev. K. Lake.—Reviews.—Chronicle: Archaeologies, by G. M'N. Rushforth; New Testament (English Books), by the Rev. H. N. Bate.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.

HURST & BLACKETT'S LIST.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MAJESTY.

SIXTY-NINTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
NOW READY.

In 1 vol. royal 8vo. with the Arms beautifully engraved, extra cloth, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE FOR 1900.

CORRECTED BY THE NOBILITY.

NOW READY.

In 2 vols. demy 8vo. with 76 Full-Page Illustrations.

A Map of Funchal, and a Section of the Medical Map. Maps of Madeira showing Districts devoted to Wine-growing, &c. Price 20s. net.

THE MADEIRA ISLANDS.

By ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE.

Contents:—The History of the Madeiras—Information for the Traveller and Visitor—A Description of the Natives: their Characteristics, Religion, Laws, and Customs—An Account of the Commerce, the Geography and Geology, the Flora, the Vine and the Wine, &c.

LONDON at the END of the CEN- TURY.

A Book of Gossip. By ARTHUR W. A'BECKETT, Author of 'The Member for Wrotham-borough,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"Mr. A'Beckett has the pen of the easy as well as the ready writer, and all that he puts on paper is based upon an agreeable geniality of thought and feeling."—*Globe*.

"Pick and choose where you like at haphazard in this book, you are sure to come upon something entertaining. A very amusing book."—*Punch*.

"Altogether Mr. A'Beckett has written a most entertaining book, which should be welcome to all those who love London and know something about it."—*Morning Post*.

"The book, in short, sparkles with harmless fun, and is guiltless of a single dull page."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"A most readable book."—*Literary World*.

"A most amusing and comprehensive volume."—*Graphic*.

FOLLY and FRESH AIR.

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS, Author of 'The Human Boy,' 'My Laughing Philosopher,' &c. A New and Revised Edition. 1 vol. crown 8vo. illustrated by J. Leys. Pethbridge, 3s. 6d.

"A charming book for presentation purposes at this time of the year."—*Pail Mail Gazette*.

"One of the best of the author's books, and should have a renewed and wider popularity."—*Globe*.

"The book is instinct with the spirit of holiday and of good-fellowship."—*Scotsman*.

PRÆ-RAPHAELITE DIARIES and LETTERS.

Containing Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Diary of Ford Madox Brown, the P.R.B. Journal by William Rossetti. Edited by WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSSETTI. 1 vol. crown 8vo. illustrated, 6s.

"The book contains many interesting things by the way; and full of humour, the more irresistible because entirely unintentional."—*Daily News*.

"Mr. William Rossetti is to be congratulated on having produced a book which those to whom it is addressed will read with pleasure and return to frequently."

Morning Post.

NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

A KISS for a KINGDOM; or, a Venture in Vanity. By BERNARD HAMILTON, Author of 'The Light?' 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

THE FORSAKEN WAY: a Romance.

By PHILIP LAFARGUE, Author of 'Stephen Brent,' 'The Salt of the Earth,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

TRICKS and TRIALS.

By CHRISTABEL COLERIDGE, Author of 'The Main Chance,' 'Waynflete,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

RIISING FORTUNES: the Story of

a Man's Beginnings. By JOHN OXENHAM, Author of 'God's Prisoner,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

THE LORD of the HARVEST.

By M. BETHAM-EDWARDS, Author of 'A Storm-rent Sky,' 'Kitty,' 'Dr. Jacob.' 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

THE PORT GUARD SHIP: a

Romance of the Modern Navy. By FRED T. JANE, Author of 'Blake of the Rattlesnake,' 'His Lordship, the Passen, and We,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

London: HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,
13, Great Marlborough Street, W.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S LIST.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF
'RICROFT OF WITHEMS.'

SHAMELESS WAYNE. By Halli-
WELL SUTCLIFFE. Unwin's Green Cloth
Library. 6s.

"It is a powerful story, full of life and vigour, and it carries the reader with a swing from the first page to the last."—*Westminster Gazette*.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER.

THROUGH FIRE to FORTUNE. By
the Author of 'A Winning Hazard,' 'Brown,
V.C.,' &c. In Handsome Decorated Cover, and
also in Unwin's Green Cloth Library 6s.

AN IMPORTANT NEW WORK OF
AFRICAN TRAVEL.

**A WHITE WOMAN in CENTRAL
AFRICA.** By HELEN CADDISH. With
16 Illustrations. Cloth, 6s.

This is an account of a journey made by a lady from
Chinde, on the East Coast of Africa, to Tanganyika, in
Central Africa. The journey was undertaken simply from
love of adventure, coupled with a desire to see the native
life of the people, and is therefore interesting as being a
record of unique personal experience.

THE SPORTS LIBRARY.

Edited by HOWARD SPICER.

**Vol. II. FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, and
LACROSSE.** By J. H. C. FEGAM, TINDSLEY
LINDLEY, J. C. ISARD, and H. F. P.
BATTERSBY.

**Vol. I. RIDING, DRIVING, and
KINDRED SPORTS.** By T. F. DALE, M.A.
Fully illustrated. Cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

SKETCHES OF LIFE IN ARIZONA.

SAND and CACTUS. By Wolcott
BEARD. Cloth, 6s.

FIRST REVIEW.

"A virile, manly spirit infuses the tales, which are a
genuine and natural growth of the soil and climate.....The
experiences of the land of sand and cactus are etched for us
here with a crisp vigour and subtlety rarely met with."

Scotsman.

NEW VOLUME IN THE

OVERSEAS LIBRARY.

NEGRO NOBODIES. By Noël de
MONTAGNAU. Price, paper, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'JOHN HUNTER,' &c.

EXPERIMENTS on ANIMALS. By
STEPHEN PAGET. With an Introduction by
LORD LISTER. Fully illustrated. Cloth, 6s.

A CHOICE GIFT-BOOK.

BY MOOR and FELL. By Halli-
WELL SUTCLIFFE. With over 70 Illustra-
tions by George Hering. Cloth, 6s.

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS.

SOUTH AFRICA. By Geo. McCall
THEAL, LL.D. Seventh Impression, com-
pleting the Fifteenth Thousand, now ready.
Illustrated, and with Map and Index. Cloth,
5s.

A REPRINT OF A FAMOUS POEM.

The ASCENT of MAN. By Mathilde
BLIND. With an Introduction by ALFRED
RUSSEL WALLACE. Édition de Luxe.
10s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT LIST
free on application.

London:

T. FISHER UNWIN, Paternoster Square, E.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A MEMOIR OF DEAN MILMAN	135
PRINCIPAL CAIRO ON FUNDAMENTAL CHRISTIANITY ...	136
BEATRICE D'ESTE	137
CHINESE CRIMINAL LAW	138
THE NINETEENTH AND THEIR TIMES	139
NEW EGYPTIAN PAPYRI	140
THE EVE OF THE REFORMATION	141
NEW NOVELS (Parson Kelly; Sour Grapes; Through Fire to Fortune; Folly Corner; Tempest-Tossed; The World's Old Story; Plus fort que l'Amour) ...	142
RECENT VERSE	142
AMERICAN FICTION	143
BIOGRAPHIES OF TRAVELLERS	143
TRANSLATIONS OF FOREIGN FICTION	144
SCHOOL-BOOKS	144
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS ...	145-146
RICHARD DODDRIDGE BLACKMORE; THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON; THOMAS, SON OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER; THE LIST OF NEW BOOKS; M. FÉLIX RABBE; THE DATE OF THE 'NEW ATLANTIS'; OCHINO'S 'TRAGEDY'	146-148
LITERARY GOSSIP	148
SCIENCE—CHEMICAL LITERATURE; THE MATHE- MATICAL TRIPLOS; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	149-151
FINE ARTS—BYZANTINE CONSTANTINOPLE; LIBRARY TABLE; ROYAL ACADEMY WINTER EXHIBITION; NOTES FROM HOME; GOSSIP	151-154
MUSIC—THE WEEK; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	154-155
DRAMA—GOSSIP	155

LITERATURE

Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's: a Biographical Sketch. By his Son, A. Milman. (Murray.)

THIS memoir has been long delayed. It is over thirty years since Milman was buried in his cathedral, and in the interval two other men of eminence have filled the office of dean, and have passed away amid the general regret of all capable of appreciating their attainments and their high character. Meanwhile not many of those who knew Milman in the days when he was an ornament of society and an example to his brother clergy of intellectual breadth and tolerance, of courtesy and kindness, survive; indeed, the number of those who, like Mr. Lecky, saw him when the infirmities of age were creeping on him is limited. The fame, too, of 'Fazio' has grown dim, and it may be doubted if the actor-manager of the present day ever heard of it; no one reads 'Samor, Lord of the Bright City'; of 'The Martyr of Antioch' a solitary hymn survives, and hardly one of those who sing that hymn has any notion whence it comes; the 'History of the Jews' has long ceased to disturb the slumbers of the most timid of country parsons; and even the volumes of 'The History of Latin Christianity' rest on the shelves, the pages turned only by a few students. Such is the fate that often overtakes the writings of even the most brilliant and able men if they lack the elusive quality of genius.

Milman's life was not eventful. He was successful, as he deserved to be. He distinguished himself at Oxford, and in due course gained a Fellowship at his own college, Brasenose. Two years after taking Orders he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, and was chosen Bampton Lecturer, and some years afterwards Professor of Poetry at Oxford. When he was forty-four he was made a canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's; and before he was sixty he had succeeded Copleston at St. Paul's. Yet his promotion was not due to astuteness or timeserving. He never concealed his opinions, and his opinions were in advance of his time. His 'History of the Jews' was, in fact, the first

attempt made in this country to apply the principles of historical criticism to the Old Testament, and it created an uproar which surprised the author, but did not induce him to retract his views; and thirty years afterwards he not only refused to join in the outcry against the Bishop of Natal, but subscribed to his defence fund. Indeed, it is said—but Mr. Milman does not print the story, so it may be apocryphal—that seeing the cows in the paddock at Fulham uniting to chase a dog, his father exclaimed, "There goes Colenso, and all the bishops after him." He was by no means indisposed, either, to innovation in non-theological matters. When Professor of Poetry he studied Sanskrit, and had the boldness to lecture on Indian poetry and illustrate his remarks by extracts translated by himself.

A characteristic anecdote—we wish his son had given us more of them—is that

"on receiving the offer [of the Deanery], a sigh of relief escaped from his lips as he looked up in my mother's face and said, 'Thank goodness! No more vestries!'—a slight expression, but to those who knew him a sign of how much the harassing and, in spite of the support which he almost invariably obtained from his parishioners, the somewhat ungrateful business transacted at their meetings had, with other innumerable duties, weighed upon him, though he never betrayed his weariness."

Many a hardworking London rector will sympathize with this.

There are not, however, so many ecclesiastical stories in the volume as might be looked for. One of the best is Blomfield's letter to a Tractarian clergyman:—

"On one of his refractory Puseyite and more than Puseyite clergy quoting the authority of St. Ambrose, he replied, 'Sir, St. Ambrose was not Bishop of London, and I am. Yours, &c.'"

Almost as good is an instance of the dismay caused by Sir William Molesworth's joining the Cabinet:—

"I have been vainly endeavouring to beguile a worthy archdeacon to vote, as of old, for Gladstone at Oxford. 'What! he who sits in the same Cabinet with the editor of Hobbes?'"

The generous remarks of the Dean on Martineau, written in 1866, will be read with interest at the present moment:—

"I have only his *Review* writings, but they have impressed me with a very high opinion of his intellect and (tell it not in Oxford) of his religion. When you speak of the old Unitarianism, I presume you mean the low and dry Belshamism, about as religious as much of the high and dry in other quarters.....For Mr. Martineau I have the utmost respect; and if we come across each other, I suspect that there would be much sympathy."

Mr. Milman is rightly careful as to the letters he prints, but we think he might have been a little more generous. His father mixed much in London society for a number of years, and his correspondence would surely have yielded a great deal of amusing reading had the biographer been less cautious. The following witticism of Sydney Smith we seem to have heard before, but it is worth repeating:—

"They have got a Panorama of Jerusalem. Lockhart met Sydney Smith there. 'Quite perfect,' said Sydney; 'it only wants one thing—Rogers to be seen bathing in the Dead Sea.' I should have said the Dead Sea is seen in the distance."

Wordsworth the future dean met as early as 1812, and pronounced him "an

odd fish to look at, but a remarkably pleasant man; a great deal of soul in his conversation, but not in the least overbearing." Of one who was apt to be overbearing Mr. Milman relates:—

"Carlyle began to grumble, looking across at Froude: 'There is a man who tries to white-wash and excuse a tyrant. You cannot improve them and you cannot alter them by telling soft lies about them. They are cruel, wicked men, and God lets them gang their ain gait.' My father did not quite catch what Carlyle was saying, and made his neighbour repeat it. Being seized of the matter, he called out: 'Listen, Froude—listen: here is Mr. Carlyle denouncing you for making Henry VIII. a hero and a great king. Won't you remind him of Frederick the Great?' Carlyle looked in great dudgeon for about half a minute, and then burst out into a guffaw of laughter."

The following saying of Talleyrand's occurs in the Dean's correspondence:—

"He [Talleyrand] was calling on the young Lady Salisbury, who had been reading Madame de Genlis. He asked what she thought of her. She admired her much, but thought there was too much *amour propre*. 'Amour, oui, madame; mais propre, pas trop.'"

A good specimen of what a *Quarterly* reviewer may have to suffer from is furnished by a letter of Mrs. Opie's, with its characteristic lavishness of italics:—

"Now, dear friend, bear with me while I presume in a new way on thy indulgence. My company and I have had some important and to me nervous communications since I came to London respecting reviews and reviewers. I have told them that I wish to be reviewed in the *Quarterly*, and had rather be even criticised (gently) there than not have the honour of being noticed by them at all. They replied that *there* they could not help me, but asked if I could not help myself. I told them that I knew no one in that quarter but my friend H. H. Milman. 'Then by all means write to him!' was the eager answer, 'and we will send him a copy of the unpublished work.' I hope thou wilt believe me when I say that I shrank back appalled from doing this, being unwilling to put thee in so awkward a predicament, since to refuse or comply might be equally disagreeable to thee, and also from the fear of appearing to thee presuming and indelicate. But after a week's deliberation I have resolved to ask thy aid in this *momentous crisis*. It is so long since I have ventured before the public in this line, that I feel all the alarm of my earliest authorizing days; and as I believe it will be the last time of my so venturing forth, I am desirous that the public should bid me a kind farewell. (Will these feelings plead my excuse for thus troubling thee?) The *Edinburgh Review* reviewed my first volume of poems copiously in their first number, and have since reviewed some of my tales; but the *Quarterly* have always passed me by. Since I began to write this, I have been encouraged by recollecting that thou wast so kind as to praise my lines on dear Isabella—lines which are, I am sure, very inferior to some others in my little work. Thou wilt receive it to-morrow, but without preface, table of contents, or a list of errors."

Stanley, the Bishop of Norwich, declared, it seems, that of all the men he had known Milman had the greatest moral courage. It must have been needed in encountering Mrs. Opie. Miss Mitford also took advantage of his residence at Reading to press him hard to review her plays.

To conclude, we may observe that Mr. Milman defends his father's action in relegating the monument of the Duke of Wellington to the Consistory Court. In

this it is difficult to agree. The spot chosen was quite unsuited to Stevens's fine work, and it is matter for congratulation that in this one instance the Dean was overruled.

The Fundamental Ideas of Christianity. By Principal Caird. 2 vols. (Glasgow, MacLehose.)

MEN have been warned not to put new wine into old bottles, and there is a danger, in seeking to apply modern dialectics to religious faiths, that neither the strictly speculative philosopher nor the believer will be satisfied. There is the further risk that the two principles may hang loosely together in the thinker's own mind without his exacting a complete coherence between them; hence it is possible that in seeking to retain both he may be in danger of retaining neither. It is this division of mind which seems to be exhibited in the Gifford Lectures on 'The Fundamental Ideas of Christianity,' delivered by the late Principal Caird of Glasgow in the years 1891-2 and 1896, and now published, with a memoir, by his brother, the Master of Balliol, as being adequately complete and representative of their author's views, though lacking his ultimate revision. Principal Caird had carefully studied the German idealists, especially Hegel. He had imbibed their confidence in the power of human reason to solve the riddle of the universe, and sought to interpret by means of philosophy the ideas which are involved in the Christian faith. Dr. Caird remarks (Memoir, p. 88) that his brother scarcely recognized, in assuming a development of religious thought, "the greatness of the transformation which such a process of evolution brings with it." The reader of these lectures cannot help feeling that there is an alternation of standpoint; the strictly religious convictions, held with moral and emotional fervour, subsist along with speculative views with which it is not sought, and perhaps it is not possible, to reconcile them by any strictly rational connexion; reasoning is supplemented by belief, and logical development is eked out with dogma. The suggestion may be ventured that the faith in which Principal Caird was bred, and which he eloquently preached, lay deeper than the philosophy with which he sought to expound and justify it. His enthusiastic temperament was, no doubt, fired with the splendour of idealism; but it is striking that almost at the end of his life, while engaged on the last of this series of lectures, he referred, in a letter which his brother quotes, to the necessity "of falling back on the simplest and most practical religious thoughts." It is rather by grace and eloquence of style and moral and religious fervour than by convincing and coherent dialectic that this book makes its impression.

It discusses the relation of natural and revealed religion, of faith and reason, the Christian idea of God, the relation of God to the world, the origin and nature of evil, the Incarnation, the Atonement, the future life. It is clear that in a theological system the conception of God and of the relation of the world to God must be fundamental, and Principal Caird seems by a single course of argument to attempt to explain both the Christian doctrine of the Trinity

and the relation of the world to God. The key to the problem is to be found in "that conception which is expressed in the Christian doctrine of the Logos or Son of God—the conception of a self-revealing principle or personality within the very essence of the God-head."

It is obvious that we have here the Hegelian notion of development; but the notion itself is not immediately satisfactory, nor is it quite clear how it is to be applied, to say nothing of the inexactness of expression which permits "self-revealing principle" and "personality" to stand as alternative terms. This notion, as just remarked, is employed by Principal Caird for the twofold purpose of rendering intelligible the doctrine of the Trinity and the relation of God to the world. The former doctrine he seeks to render as rational as those theistic views which are regarded as forming the content of natural religion:—

"The Trinity is the distinctively Christian idea of God, and it is scarcely conceivable that the new or distinctively Christian element should be not light, but darkness, and that that by which Christian theism is distinguished from the imperfect theistic notions of the pre-Christian religions should be itself only an unintelligible dogma, a burden and not a help to faith."

He proceeds then to develop the arguments very familiar to modern—and, indeed, ancient—idealism, by which it is shown that unity and plurality, instead of being contradictory notions as existing within a single being, actually imply each other: a single unity, an abstract and colourless identity of being, is a figment of the understanding, and nothing more than nonentity. He further discusses the ascending scale of unities, culminating in the unity of the organism, which involves the single harmony of a plurality of parts, and in the still higher unity of self-consciousness. But God is mind or intelligence, and the highest intelligence; such intelligence can be conceived not as barren self-identity, but only as the unity of plurality; and this is implied in the Christian doctrine of the Trinity. It is obvious that the proof and the result to be proved do not here coincide. All that the argument has proved is that God cannot be conceived as mere unity or identity; but the unity of a manifold which follows from the argument is that of a consciousness which embraces a manifold content. There is nothing to indicate, first, the unity of a threefold manifold; secondly, the unity of a threefold personality. The mystery of the Trinity is, not that God can think many things, as men do, but that God is not one God, but three Gods, and yet is one God. Principal Caird goes on to argue, somewhat strangely, that if God must have a medium in which to reveal Himself, since subject implies object, such a medium cannot be that of the finite and created world; for then before the creation of the world God would exist imperfectly, while His eternal nature would be subjected to the temporal process of the evolving world. It follows that the threefold personality of God must be eternal. It has been seen that the unity of plurality does not imply a plurality of personalities, but a single personality. The new argument suggests a new problem which Principal

Caird neglects. Why, if the nature of God is self-revealed in infinite and eternal fulness, should it seek further and imperfect and transitory self-revelation in the world of finite beings? Furthermore, what justification is shown for the ascription which Principal Caird consistently makes to the Divine nature of the attributes of human personality? That is doubtless involved in the Christian faith; but the object of the lectures is to prove that faith by reason. Reason—at least as expressed in idealistic theories—is compelled to postulate an absolute being as God; yet Principal Caird does not shrink from ascribing to God not merely personality, but a capacity for suffering and sacrifice. His reason is that the "purest blessedness is that which comes through pain and sorrow." Whether this is true even of human experience psychologists may doubt; if true, it may be due merely to the conditions of finite man. There is much difficulty in applying such a conception to the infinite blessedness of God.

The second aspect of the doctrine of the self-revelation of God refers to the relation of God to the world. We must

"attain to the conception of an Infinite Being who neither limits nor is limited by the finite world, but reveals or realizes Himself therein; and on the other hand, of a finite world which is neither absorbed in, nor irreconcilably opposed to, the Infinite, but finds its reality and perfection only in union with the Being and life of God."

It has been seen that Principal Caird did not distinguish between the unity exhibited in the manifold content of a single consciousness and that other unity implied in the relation of a plurality of individual consciousnesses. The same confusion vitiates his discussion of the relation of God to the world. He clearly and admirably expounds the defects of Pantheism and Deism; he fully recognizes that religion implies the reality of the finite as such, and at the same time its mystical union with God; but that union must not submerge either term of the relation, if the finite is not to be lost in the infinite, and a Pantheism result. When Principal Caird speaks, on the one hand, of the world of finite beings as the self-revelation of the Divine Spirit, and, on the other hand, of the "blending or identification" of the human will and being with the will of the Infinite, he ought to justify further his rejection of Pantheism and his insistence on the individuality of finite spirits. In one passage he clearly recognizes what distinguishes a unity of separate spirits from such a unity as that of an organism:—

"Only in this is the type an inadequate or merely approximate one, that in that vast living organism in which finite souls are one with each other and with God, there is present an element which is lacking to all natural organisms, in virtue of which every member *knows* and *wills* itself and its relation to the rest, and is a conscious participant in the universal life to which all the members, each in its own place and function, contribute."

But this raises profound difficulties. It is a real problem under what form of thought such a unity is to be conceived; it is a further problem how, if God is all in all, each finite spirit can inalienably possess its own knowledge and will, for that necessarily implies in man some independence of God.

And the same difficulty is emphasized by Principal Caird's treatment of the problem of evil. Evil, he finds, is the assertion in the human spirit of the bad self in conflict with the good self; the latter realizes itself by perfect subordination to, and union with, God; man thus finds himself in losing himself; God's service is perfect freedom. But this union with God is thwarted by the bad self, the source of evil and sin. Such a conception implies, in the first place, a principle antagonistic to the goodness of God, and it is hard to see how it can be otherwise regarded than as thwarting God; and thus it seems connected with the problem just noticed. But further, it is rather an analysis of the *de facto* nature of evil than a solution of the problem of evil which Principal Caird sets out to discuss; the existence and origin of evil ought to be reconciled, if it possibly can be, with the goodness and omnipotence of God. It is not enough to say that evil is due to the bad self; we ask, How can the bad self be conceived as arising or existing? Principal Caird rejects the various views which have answered the query by the Fall, by limitation of the finite, by the conflict of sense and spirit, by free will; his negative arguments are eloquent, acute, generally convincing; but what is his own solution? With what appears a similar confusion of thought, he has sought to explain the union of man with God by dwelling on the infinite aspects of human nature, the potential infinity of mind, the sense of infinite goodness and love. But it may be said (though the expression is inexact) that in man it is the finiteness which is real and the infinity which is ideal.

The discussion of these questions occupies the first series of twelve lectures, and forms the most strictly philosophical part of the work. The second series of eight lectures is (with the exception of the last two) concerned in a more essentially theological vein with the Christian doctrines of the Incarnation and the Atonement. Here there is much acute criticism, and it is shown that no theory is adequate which minimizes either the human or the divine element in Christ. Reference is again made to the twofold nature of man, and to the ideal of humanity as implying the predominance of the divine element. Principal Caird's final attitude may be indicated in the following passage, which cannot, perhaps, be regarded as philosophically solving the problem, yet well illustrates his moral and religious enthusiasm:—

"It is the very central fact of our Christian faith that once for all....in the person and life of Christ we can recognize a nature from which every dividing, disturbing element has passed away—a mind that was the pure medium of Infinite Intelligence, a heart that throbbed in perfect unison with the Infinite Love, a will that never vibrated by one faintest aberration from the Infinite Will, a human consciousness possessed and suffused by the very spirit and life of the Living God."

And similarly his discussion of the Atonement seems to conclude rather with the view that the life of Christ is an example, and His mystic presence a support of human nature, than a theory of how the Atonement is to be, in its strict meaning, understood; but he sufficiently refutes the two explana-

tions of the payment of a debt and of vicarious sacrifice, and insists on the need of that moral regeneration which is not expressly included in either of these theories.

The two final lectures on the future life take up again the more strictly rational standpoint, but apparently were never completed. They possess a pathetic interest, since their writer was then himself on the brink of the grave. It is striking that in almost the last sentence the confidence in reason gives way to an appeal to faith; the proofs of immortality break down. These questions are unanswerable to the man who has no faith in God:—

"If underneath all the phenomena of the world in which we live we can discern no principle of reason and order, no absolute intelligence and love, then, indeed, the world's course may be the thing of meaningless waste and reckless incongruity which such a supposition involves."

And no doubt an argument is here implied which might be put in definite form and find a place in a speculative system; but, even so, a reference to another standard than that of pure reason would have to be made.

Readers will be grateful to the Master of Balliol for his sympathetic and candid memoir of his brother. It presents a strenuous career as student, minister of the Scottish Church, preacher, Professor of Theology, and finally Principal of Glasgow University. Dr. Caird's occasional criticisms of his brother's speculative attitude have been referred to. There are also numerous suggestive quotations from Principal Caird's letters, sermons, and addresses. One brief passage from a letter may find space here; it touches a vivid chord in human nature:—

"I spin out a leading thought or idea, with what seems a logical air of reasoning, into its various ramifications; but when I get to the end of it and pick up a newspaper, I often feel shocked at the sort of transition from the theoretical man and woman in the sermon, to the intense homely reality of the people and affairs that are talked of in the newspaper."

Beatrice d'Este. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady). (Dent & Co.)

PERHAPS the biographical method is the best that can be adopted by a writer who wishes to relate intelligibly any part of the complicated narrative which is called the history of Italy. The life-story of a man (or woman) has at least a connecting thread such as the purely political student will find it hard to trace in the combinations and permutations of states. No doubt, even at the end of the fifteenth century, the old motives which two hundred or three hundred years before had made men Guelfs and Ghibelines lay somewhere at the bottom of every policy; but it often requires much research and more imagination to detect them. On the other hand, when in the space of a few months we find Ludovico Moro in league first with Florence and Naples against Venice, then with France against Naples and Florence, and finally with Venice against France, we can be pretty sure that, in the words of the New England bard, "He's been true to one party, and that is himself." When the story is clearly told, as on the whole it is by Mrs. Ady, the reader is almost disposed, as in a well-

constructed work of fiction, to identify himself with the hero, and the personal interest which formed the spring of action for the latter becomes transmuted into a personal interest felt for the latter by the former.

For, though his wife gives her name to the book, the hero of it is in reality Ludovico himself. Beatrice, no doubt, was a highly capable and highly attractive personage. On one occasion at least she showed much better nerve than her lord—not an uncommon feature in that debauched epoch, as the cases of her niece by marriage, the redoubtable Catherine Sforza, and, a generation or two later, an even more famous Catherine may serve to show. At an age when modern young ladies are hardly "out" she could hold her own in negotiation with the Signiory of Venice, writing the while to her husband the most charming and girlish letters about the shops and sights of the place, or the discomfort of her attendants on the rough water of the lagoon. But admirable as she seems to have been in the capacity of helpmeet for the wily and unscrupulous intriguer, old enough to be her father, to whom she was linked in wedlock, he, not she, is really the protagonist of the story; and, very properly, Mrs. Ady does not let the story end with the death of Beatrice, but carries it to its completion in the dungeon of Loches, where Ludovico had leisure "to repent having brought Charles into Italy."

Recent research has to some extent cleared the "Moor" of the worst charges brought, or hinted, against him, not so much, perhaps, by contemporaries (though Commynes is not precisely complimentary to him) as by French and Italian writers of a somewhat later date. There is no reason, for instance, to suppose that he poisoned his nephew—or, indeed, any one else. Modern historians, for that matter, are becoming somewhat sceptical as to most of the alleged cases of poisoning in that age. When we consider how people—the well-to-do classes, at any rate—lived, our only wonder is that sudden deaths were not more frequent. Ludovico, for example, habitually drank the sweet white wines of Northern Italy at supper.

Again, though not faithful to his wife, he was without doubt sincerely attached to her, and his grief at her premature death was genuine. On the whole, as a private individual he compares favourably with such as the Malatestas, the Baglioni, or his own brother, the murdered Galeazzo Maria. Physically courageous he may have been, though we do not know what evidence of it there is. He was not present at Fornovo, and it is hard to see on what other battlefield of his time "the risk of death" might not have been "faced without a thought" by a person of very ordinary pluck. As a ruler we cannot detect much evidence of the "rare talents" with which Mrs. Ady credits him. He had a pretty taste in art, and spent his subjects' money freely in gratifying it. He set up a model farm, indeed, and made aqueducts to irrigate it; but how much the people at large profited by this hobby is not explained. What we do know is that when, after twenty years of rule, he was turned out by the French, the inhabitants of his duchy made no extraordinary efforts to retain him. No doubt, after a short experience of French rule under the renegade whom the old translator of Commynes calls

"Mr. John James," they were ready to welcome his return; but it hardly implied "rare talents" to be a less bad ruler than an intruding French governor. As for his influence on the general politics of Italy, the concluding words of Machiavelli's 'Florentine History' show what one acute observer thought of that.

Upon the much discussed origin of his name or nickname "Moro," Mrs. Ady does not throw much light. She shows reasons for believing that he received at his birth the name of Ludovico Mauro, afterwards changed, as his signature shows, to Maria; but she suggests no cause for the bestowal of a name very unusual, to say the least, in Italy, and quite unknown in either the Sforza or the Visconti family.

Mrs. Ady seems to have studied her Italian authorities with commendable industry; but she should have remembered the utter incapacity under which Italians and French alike labour, of spelling Teutonic names with any approximation to accuracy. When it is merely a personal name no great harm is done, though an inquiring reader may find "Strucina" less convincing than "Stürzl" as the patronymic of a High Chancellor to the King of the Romans at a time when that potentate was seen in Innsbruck a good deal more than in Rome; and, by the way, was Stürzl chancellor of anything more than Tyrol? But when we come to geography such slips are more serious. The conscientious student, who reads with his map open, will be terribly puzzled to understand how Maximilian on his way from Vienna to meet his bride at Innsbruck could have managed to get to Alà, of all places. Mrs. Ady has no doubt complicated the matter by adding an accent which we suspect she did not find in her authority; but even without this it will not be easy for many readers to recognize Hall in this unfamiliar form. Again, any one who, reading the statement that Ludovico and his wife, on their way to meet Maximilian in 1496, "set out on their journey to Bormio" and "reached the Abbey of Malz," is led to look for any place of that name in the Valtelline, will have to search for some time, and will miss the "true inwardness" of the incident. Nor will he be much helped by the reference on the following page to "Colorno, some eight miles distant," and "a place called Mala, one mile further off." There are not wanting German records of this remarkable interview; but without recourse to them, Mrs. Ady might have discovered that the "Abbey of Malz" is no other than Sta. Maria in the Münsterthal near Mals, "Colorno" is Glurns, "Mala" is Mals itself. Ludovico and Beatrice had left Bormio far behind, and reached the other side of the Alps, crossing the ancient Wörmsrer Joeh, which was then, and for another 300 years was to remain, the chief highway between Germany and Lombardy. It was no small courtesy that Cæsar showed them when he saw them back as far as Bormio, and hunted the chamois for their diversion among the crags of Piz Umbrail.

There are rather too many misprints in the book. Authors should know by this time that if they will not look to the spelling of foreign words and names in their proofs, it is only in exceptional cases that

any one will do it for them. The index has been compiled with some care; but the practice of indexing all persons by their Christian names, to which the reader submits with impatience in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is not one to be recommended for modern use.

Notes and Commentaries on Chinese Criminal Law. Chiefly founded on the Writings of the late Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G. By Ernest Alabaster. (Luzac & Co.)

BETWEEN the Chinese criminal code and the practice of the law courts there is the same wide discrepancy as is apparent in every branch of the Chinese system. A mandarin delights to hang on the walls of his court phrases taken from the most canonical of the classics in which benevolence and justice are held up as virtues to be most carefully followed, while at the same time he makes these mottoes witnesses of the most execrable cruelties and perversions of justice which it is possible to imagine. In every department of administration practice is thus widely divorced from profession, and the officials habitually do violence to their highly moral protestations without a shadow of shame.

It is true that, as has been frequently said, the Chinese criminal code is a comparatively merciful one. The punishments prescribed by law are not of a more drastic nature than are to be found in many other countries, and the fact that in a number of cases extenuating circumstances are provided for might be held still further to lighten the arm of justice. A code which declares that, unless for grave offences, an only son on whom rests the maintenance of his parents is to be let off the penalty of his crime, and which contains enactments by which a criminal who surrenders himself can claim a mitigation of his penalty, cannot be called, in these respects at least, severe.

Filial piety is the cardinal virtue of the Chinese, and its influence on the criminal code, while in some directions it is merciful, is in others exceedingly eccentric. Mr. Alabaster quotes a case in which a man named Hsü

"was guilty of hushing up for money the murder of one of his sons. Another son brought the case to light, and it was held that the father might benefit and be excused, while the son, on the other hand, was sentenced to one hundred blows and three years' transportation for denouncing his brother's murder, because in doing so he had brought his father into danger of the law."

Parental authority is regarded as paramount, and little or no notice is taken in ordinary cases of the murder of a child by his father; and if by chance a son should in any way excite the anger of his father, his parent may put an end to his existence with perfect impunity. Thus

"a father who buried his son alive was let off because the boy abused him; and it is quite permissible for a father to strangle his daughter, if she misbehaves."

On the other hand, if a son by any chance causes the death of a parent he renders himself liable to heavy punishment. For instance, a certain

"offender's mother drowned herself in a pond, in the hope of getting the owner thereof into trouble—she believing that the said owner had induced a countryman who had been swindled by her son (with her full cognizance) to bring a charge against the latter. It was laid down that, though no charge of want of duty could be laid against the son, he had indirectly caused his mother's death, and was therefore sentenced to transportation for life."

One of the greatest blots on the criminal code is its attitude towards lunatics. Such sufferers in all civilized countries are exempt from criminal liability for their actions; but in China this is not the case, and the *Peking Gazette* bears constant testimony to the frequency with which the most cruel of all punishments, the *Lingchi* or "lingering death," is inflicted on some poor demented person who in a fit of frenzy has murdered either his father or mother. But in practice there are many changes and chances in the administration of the criminal code, and it by no means follows that, because a man is sentenced to death, he will therefore be executed. Except in extreme cases no criminal is executed in China until his case has been submitted to the emperor, who, after the autumn assize, has the names of the criminals condemned to death placed before him on a sheet of paper. With a brush dipped in vermilion ink the emperor makes a circle in the centre of the page, with the result that all those through whose names the brush passes go at once to the execution ground. In this way the names which occur on the outer portions of the page escape the fatal mark, and rich criminals who are lavish of their bribes have been known to escape for years by inducing the imperial secretaries to place their names in the corners of the page.

The legal punishments are

"slicing to pieces until death, decapitation, strangulation, transportation for life or for a term, penal servitude, imprisonment, the cangue, the application of the bamboo, branding, and fines."

Only two kinds of torture are legal, the one resembling the old Scotch boot, the other a finger compressor. But, as we have said, practice in China differs widely from profession, and often side by side with sublime sentiments of humanity the grossest cruelty flourishes. Torture, both legal and illegal, is freely inflicted, and magistrates are rarely rebuked for causing criminals, and even innocent witnesses, to endure the most frightful tortures, leading often to mutilation, and sometimes to death.

In compiling the present work Mr. Alabaster has had the advantage of being able to make use of the papers of the late Sir Chaloner Alabaster, whose wide knowledge of Chinese procedure gave a value and importance to all he had to say on the subject. The topic is a grave and important one, and Mr. Alabaster's occasionally rather flippant style grates on the ear of a serious student of the subject. He is fond of calling women who have fallen from the paths of virtue "naughty women"; and such expressions as "to punch his head" and "a slanging match" are out of place in a work of this kind. In all other respects it fulfils its purpose of giving a full and trustworthy account of Chinese criminal practice.

The Nineteenth and their Times. By Col. John Biddulph. (Murray.)

FOUR cavalry regiments have borne the number nineteen, and the number is the only link between them. In the middle of the Seven Years' War a regiment of Light Dragoons was raised in Ireland by the Earl of Drogheda and was so numbered, though generally known as "Drogheda's," but in the reduction which followed the peace the 19th became the 18th. The second regiment which bore the same number was raised in 1779, and disbanded in 1783, having spent its brief existence at home. The third was raised for service in India in 1781, and figured at first as the 23rd Light Dragoons. Its first colonel was Sir John Burgoyne, a near relation of the general who capitulated at Saratoga. He had previously served as lieutenant-colonel in the 14th Dragoons. He accompanied the regiment to India with the local rank of major-general. At that time there were practically no cavalry in that country, that arm being represented by a weak troop in the Company's pay and a few hundred native horsemen secured at the beginning of each campaign. The want of efficient cavalry became so pressing that the Company urged the Government to raise and lend them a regiment, and the 23rd Light Dragoons was the result. Apart from the lack of cavalry, "the European forces of the East India Company were at that time in a miserable state. Public recruiting in England was forbidden, and the ranks were filled with the refuse of society. Felons with fetters on them were shipped as soldiers; foreigners and adventurers of all ranks were received; many of whom only wanted a passage to India, in order that they might desert, as soon as possible, after they landed in the country; invalids, vagrants, and men under the proper size for military service. The whole were 'in a most wretched condition, almost indeed without subordination.' The only reliable European troops in the country were the King's troops, and the Company's Artillery into which the best of their recruits were drafted. Lord Cornwallis, writing six years later of some troops he had recently inspected, says: 'What shall I say of the Company's Europeans? I did not think Britain could have furnished such a set of wretched objects—I would infinitely rather take the 73rd regiment upon service with me, than the whole six Company's battalions—Indeed I have great doubts whether by drafting the whole six, I could complete one serviceable battalion to the present establishment.'"

At that time the ill-feeling between the king's troops on the one hand and the civil officials and the Company's officers on the other was great. The king's troops, when the 23rd Light Dragoons arrived in India, gave considerable reason for jealousy. They were to be commanded as far as possible by king's officers only, and the commander-in-chief in each presidency was appointed by the Crown. Every king's officer took precedence of every Company's officer of the same rank, and every field officer in the royal service was awarded a step of brevet rank. The king's officers were also difficult to deal with, and despised the East India Company as a body of traders. The Madras Government, especially its head, Lord Macartney, was perverse, jealous, and incompetent. The result was that military operations were much hampered. Sir John Burgoyne seems to have conducted himself with calmness and forbearance, but

he was outrageously treated by Lord Macartney. It is sufficient here to say that Burgoyne was tried by court-martial, fully acquitted, and died as he was on the point of embarking for England in September, 1785. Six months later an order was issued assigning the number nineteen to the regiment. During all this time it had been commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, Floyd, son of a cavalry officer mortally wounded at Minden. For his services the son was given a commission in the 15th Light Dragoons, and when only twelve years of age charged with his regiment at Emsdorf in 1760. On this occasion his horse was shot under him, but he was saved by his assailant being cut down by a brother officer. The 15th Light Dragoons under Sir John Elliott—the future defender of Gibraltar—and Lord Pembroke were regarded as the school for British light cavalry, and Floyd was one of the ablest pupils of these two admirable leaders. He practically formed the 19th, and brought it to such a state of efficiency that when the Madras Government at length proceeded to form native cavalry, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, till the return of the latter to England, were always employed as instructors, not merely in Madras, but in Bengal. Floyd himself was selected to advise in all that related to the discipline and equipment of the Madras native cavalry. The first war with Tipoo Sultan procured for the 19th the chance it keenly desired of proving its efficiency; it was much employed, did excellent service, and suffered heavy losses. The lieutenant-colonel, also in command of the cavalry, personally won much reputation. Early in 1799 the campaign ended with the fall of Seringapatam. Floyd, now a major-general, proved his worth; but in the following year he severed his connexion with the regiment and returned to England. In 1802 the 19th took part in Col. Wellesley's brilliant and active campaign against Dhoondiah Waugh, and in the following year again took the field under the same commander. At Assaye, nobly seconded by the 4th Native Cavalry, it contributed largely to the saving of the day at a critical moment, and suffered greatly, losing Col. Maxwell and several other officers.

The next event of importance in the history of the regiment was the suppression of the mutiny at Vellore. Its exploits were remarkable, and the incident is especially interesting as showing that if equal promptness and vigour had been shown at Meerut fifty-two years later the Mutiny would not have assumed so alarming a development as took place. Vellore was apparently in the district ruled by Col. Gillespie, who, by virtue of his brevet rank, was in command at Arcot, while the garrison of the fort of Vellore was commanded by Col. Fancourt, and consisted of four companies of the 69th Regiment and one and a half battalions of Sepoys, numbering, in addition to their European officers, 1,810 natives. At three o'clock of the morning of the 10th of July, 1805, the Sepoys opened fire on the guards and the sleeping 69th, and in a short time had killed many officers and men. On the outbreak a major who resided outside the fort sent an officer on horseback to inform Gillespie. He had arranged to ride to Vellore

and breakfast with Col. Fancourt, had mounted his horse, and, accompanied by Capt. Wilson, of the 19th, gone a short distance, when he met the messenger. Gillespie in a few moments was galloping towards Vellore with Capt. Wilson's squadron of the 19th and a troop of the 7th Native Cavalry, directing the rest of the cavalry and the galloper guns of the 19th to follow. He was just in time to save a small party of the 69th who had fired their last cartridge, and by great personal intrepidity in a short time suppressed the rising, with terrible loss to the mutineers. Of the 19th 1 trooper was killed and 3 wounded, of the 69th 115 men were killed and 76 wounded, and of the European officers of the garrison 15 were killed and 5 wounded. The commander-in-chief in Madras said that Gillespie had performed "a military wonder."

In October, 1806, the 19th, after twenty-four years' service in India, returned to England. The next seven years were spent in peace quarters; but in 1813 they were sent to Canada, as the United States had declared war against England. The historian of the regiment remarks that, owing to the nature of the country and the operations, "the 19th Light Dragoons were only engaged in small detachments, never more than a squadron, seldom more than a troop. Their duties were of a most harassing kind, on outpost and reconnaissance duty. Never once did they have an opportunity of crossing swords with the enemy's cavalry."

Whatever work, however, they were called upon to undertake they did well, and one squadron was authorized to bear on its appointments, &c., "Niagara." In the autumn of 1817 the regiment again returned to England, and almost simultaneously they were made Lancers. In 1821 they were disbanded. Thus ended the existence, after half a century of distinguished service, of the third of the regiments which have borne the number nineteen.

Forty years later the 19th reappeared in the 'Army List.' In November, 1857, it was decided to raise for local service in India four regiments of men of a lower standard than that adopted by the royal army, so as not to interfere with the recruiting for the latter. Men came forward in numbers and were promptly sent to India, and on the 3rd of July the regiment with which we are concerned was organized and styled the Bengal 1st European Light Cavalry, the officers being taken from the 1st and 3rd Bengal Cavalry, which had mutinied. Under great disadvantages the regiment began its training. A few infantry only and two or three cavalry troopers were sent to assist, and a mob of wild, unbroken horses had to be trained. The men were so undersized that they came in for some ridicule, and were familiarly known in the army, together with the other three newly raised corps, as "The Dumpies." In 1861 all the Company's European regiments were absorbed into the royal army, and the 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry were designated, first the 19th Light Dragoons, and a few weeks later the 19th Hussars. In 1870 the regiment came to England. It soon began to improve, and speedily gained a high reputation. In 1874 the existing 19th was

authorized to wear the badge granted to the old 19th Light Dragoons—an absurdity, for there was nothing but a numerical connexion between the two corps. However, on the strength of a sort of apostolic succession, they received the honourable badge of their predecessors. The first war service of the new 19th was in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, where they had not much opportunity of distinguishing themselves. In General Graham's Suakin campaign in 1883 they were more fortunate, for at El Teb two squadrons under Lieut.-Col. Barrow made a gallant charge in which they suffered severely. The total loss of the regiment was one officer and thirteen men killed, two officers and twenty men wounded; all these casualties were caused by sword or spear. In October, 1884, three squadrons of the regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Barrow, quitted Cairo in order to take part in the Gordon relief expedition. Of these, two accompanied Herbert Stewart's desert column, while the third formed part of Earle's river column. A fourth squadron went to Suakin. All four encountered hard work and did conspicuously good service. In 1892 the regiment was sent to India, and here the history ends. We may add that the 19th are now engaged with the enemy in South Africa. The author has justified the title bestowed on the book. The 19th "and their times" are both well described, and accompanied by a brief but clear account of all campaigns concerned. To complete the tale of events there is an index and a full yearly list of the officers.

Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part II. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)

MESSRS. GRENFELL AND HUNT have issued a new instalment from their stores, of deep and varied interest. It is, perhaps, even more attractive than the first volume, and so full of novelties that our task should rather be that of describing them to our readers than turning aside to criticize the details of the publication. On one point, however, we may allow ourselves to cavil. Seeing that the editors have so enormous a number of new texts to produce, why should they print in full fragments of well-known authors, theological and classical, which they have found and identified, when the texts present only a few unimportant variants from our ordinary printed editions? Passages from St. Paul and St. John, from Homer, Plato, and Demosthenes, which could be indicated by a mere reference, and the variants printed in half a page, occupy a large part of this volume. The reproduction of these fragments in autotype is another matter, and it would be an advantage were there more such facsimiles in the book, for they are invaluable lessons in palæography, and need not be transcribed, as every student has the texts among his books.

So far, then, the editors may be charged with bad economy in the employment of the publishing fund at their disposal. There is not, we think, a remarkable new reading in all these fragments of familiar texts. But their occurrence at Oxyrhynchus is interesting as showing the favourite authors read in Roman days in this remote Egyptian town—Homer, of course (but rarely his *Odyssey*), Plato (but with curious per-

sistence, the 'Phædo' and the 'Laches,' which appeared in the early Fayyum papyri), Euripides and Menander, Demosthenes, and Xenophon. The explorer may expect to see these authors represented in any new find of Egyptian papyri.

Of course the literary fragments from unknown authors, or lost works of known authors, are vastly more interesting, and of these there are a goodly series in the volume before us. We feel a pang at the heart when we learn that among them is the single title-page or label Σωφρονος Μιμοι Γυναικειοι, showing how near Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt were to the recovery of that masterpiece which Plato made his study, which inspired the 'Adoniasusæ' of Theocritus and the 'Mimes' of Herodas. But on the whole we may congratulate the discoverers on their good fortune. Foremost among the novelties stands a scene from Menander's 'Perikeiromene,' the play in which a girl's hair was cut off by her jealous lover. The cruel fate which stole from us all the MSS. of this admirable playwright, and left us only isolated lines by way of compensation, seems now relenting, and in the remains of the 'Farmer' and of this 'Croppy Damsel' begins to allow the modern world some small insight into the workmanship of the master. The most likely of all future chances in Egypt is the finding of a roll of Menander.

The other literary fragments from unknown authors, epic, tragic, philosophic, historic, are not in themselves of much importance, though revealing afresh what a cargo of Greek writers has failed to weather the shoals of oblivion. All the interest in these scraps is now centred upon guessing their authorship and their context. In studying these, and, indeed, all the classical texts, the editors have most wisely, or most fortunately, secured the inestimable aid of Prof. Blass, of Halle, one of the greatest living Greek scholars, and endowed, moreover, with the acumen and patience which love to exercise themselves on the deciphering and combining of these precious rags of writing.

The most curious and instructive of them all, in this volume, is the considerable patch which held on the recto a metrical treatise, on the verso a commentary on the *Iliad*, of which that on about one hundred lines of book xxi. is preserved. This commentary contains the usual wisdom of such commentaries, and tells us little beyond the scholia already known, but furnishes a clearer idea of the sort of exegesis current in the second century of the Christian era. The metrical treatise is remarkable both for supplying new names of metres, and for illustrating them with quotations, many of which were unknown to scholars. The author had access to a great well of lyric poetry which is long since dried up. Eight known poets are cited, but many specimens are either from unknown works of these poets, or from other poets whom we cannot identify. A fragment of the list of Olympian victors reaching from Ols. 65 to 83 (with several gaps), and probably the list drawn up by Hippias of Elis, and foisted upon the world (about 390 B.C.) as documentary, is hardly less instructive. It enables us to control and correct the dates assigned to Pindar's 'Odes,' and also to the lives of the famous

sculptors who perpetuated the victors in bronze or marble. The occurrence of *Ανθρῳπος* as a proper name explains a passage in Aristotle's 'Ethics,' where he contrasts the victor's name with the generic word, or rather explains what Aristotle referred to, for the distinction between the two uses which he mentions is not yet clear.

The above are only morsels from the feast that Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have provided for us; but to give a more complete survey would exceed the limits of this review, nor do we think it desirable to deprive the student of the rare pleasure of stumbling upon all sorts of interesting novelties, when he opens this mine of curiosities. Truly, papyrology is the Greek study which is devouring all the rest in its enormous strides! We will here point only to two more of the many general questions of interest raised by the admirable volume before us. The first is a feeling of regret that Mr. Milne was led to publish his excellent volume on Roman Egypt before the materials of the Oxyrhynchus collection were under his hand. Some of them, if we remember rightly, were shown him by Mr. Grenfell, who is ever ready to help a brother student. But the larger part of them was unknown to him, and accordingly so capital a document as the great petition of Dionysia finds no place in his account of Roman-Egyptian life. The severe law of ancient Egypt, set aside as inhuman by Roman prefects, permitted a father to take away his married daughter from her husband if the latter displeased him. Dionysia, whose father attempted to exercise this ancient parental privilege, cites in her petition numerous decisions wherein the daughter was formally asked by the prefect to choose between her husband and her father, and her preference was respected. The Egyptian practice, by the way, throws light on some passages of Ptolemaic history wherein kings take away their daughters from one man and give them to another. Such apparent caprice was according to the established law of the land, and no mere act of wanton tyranny.

This modification of old national law by the Romans is but one specimen of the many new lights thrown by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's labours on the condition of Roman Egypt. Though they have as yet added but little to Ptolemaic history, they will soon cause all earlier histories of the imperial epoch in Egypt to be completely antiquated. They have confined themselves in this instalment, as regards private documents, to the first century—an excellent limitation, which secures a certain unity for this part of the book. In the next volume they will proceed to later centuries.

From many points of view the days of Augustus and his immediate successors were the golden age of the Empire in Egypt, as elsewhere, but hitherto we suffered under a strange lack of original documents belonging to this time. In Greek palæography this and the preceding century were till recently so poorly represented by any dated specimens that there was a grave gap in our knowledge of early Greek writing. This difficulty is now vanishing. Not only have Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt published a mass of first-century (dated) documents; they have also published some from the reign of

Auletes (roughly, 80–50 B.C.), who, with the great Cleopatra his daughter, is less known to us by contemporary documents than any of the Ptolemies. More autotype specimens of these handwritings would have been desirable; but, in any case, the material is accessible, and the day is fast approaching when a satisfactory series of specimens of Greek writing from nearly 300 B.C. down to the discovery of printing will be accessible to the student. Now he has it only in unequal patches. The periods between 250 and 235 B.C., for example, are still far better represented (in the Petrie papyri) than any decade in the first century B.C. But these inequalities will, it is to be hoped, soon be removed. The present editors do not lead their readers to expect much early writing in their remaining volumes of the Oxyrynchus series. Of pre-Augustan documents there are singularly few. But who knows whether this very winter they may not unearth a new hoard which will cause all our previous treasures to pale into insignificance?

The Eve of the Reformation: Studies in the Religious Life and Thought of the English People in the Period preceding the Rejection of the Roman Jurisdiction by Henry VIII. By Francis Aidan Gasquet, D.D., O.S.B. (Nimmo.)

THE Roman Church in England has no more accomplished advocate than Dr. Gasquet. His work on the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. is likely to hold a permanent position, and since its completion he has not been idle; but this time he has set himself to go behind that event, and to pursue another and a deeply interesting inquiry. Assume that the Reformation was the result of the king's determination to abolish the Roman supremacy, and that the spoliation of the religious houses was no more than an incident in the campaign against the Papacy, and the question presents itself, Had the king the people on his side, and was the general feeling of Englishmen so strongly antagonistic to the religion in which they were born and bred as to make the signal change that was brought about in the worship and beliefs of the people as easy, as natural, and as welcome as it has too readily been assumed that it was? In other words, Had the king the nation at his back during those fifteen years in the course of which he so ruthlessly broke with the past?

Dr. Gasquet has shown excellent reason for returning a negative answer to this question. At any rate, those who persist in still holding the contrary view will in future have to reckon with a mass of evidence such as cannot easily be disposed of by mere dogmatism. Historians at any rate, in this instance as in so many others, must be prepared to discuss the points at issue by the light which modern research has brought to bear upon the question. Dr. Gasquet has set us all a new problem, and our old preconceived notions are put upon their defence. That the Reformation was bound to come can hardly be doubted; that the people at large were longing for it and crying out for it is a very different story.

Dr. Gasquet has in the introductory chapter stated the case quite clearly. "The

picture of the pre-Reformation Church ordinarily drawn for us," he says,

"is that of a system honeycombed with disaffection and unbelief, the natural and necessary outcome of an attempt to maintain at all hazards an effete ecclesiastical organization, which clung with the tenacity of despair to doctrines and observances which the world at large had ceased to accept as true or to observe as any part of its reasonable service. In view of these and similar assertions, it is of interest and importance to ascertain if possible what really was the position of the Church in the eyes of the nation at large on the eve of the Reformation, to understand the attitude of men's minds to the system as they knew it, and to discover, as far as may be, what, in regard to religion, they were doing and saying and thinking about when the change came upon them. It is precisely this information which it has hitherto been difficult to get, and the present work is designed to supply some evidence on these matters."

The twelve chapters that follow deal each with a separate part of the general issue in some detail, and the learned author may be said to have pretty well covered the whole ground. He begins with a brief account of the revival of letters in England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Already the two English universities were held in highest esteem on the Continent, and their prominent teachers and scholars enjoyed a European reputation. In the early years of Henry VIII. there was a band of Englishmen animated by a real enthusiasm for learning; the larger number of them, no doubt, were ecclesiastics, such as Archbishop Warham and Bishops Tunstall, Fisher, and Pace; but among the laity, too, there were some, such as Sir Thomas More and Lilly and John Clement, who were only a little less regarded than the clerics. Dr. Gasquet's point is, however, that they were strong Papists to a man. They could not bear the thought of questioning the Papal supremacy; they were prepared to suffer, or to die if need be, rather than revolt or break off from communion with the Church of Rome. There had, indeed, for ages been serious disputes among lawyers and politicians, whether lay or clerical, as to the limits of ecclesiastical and lay jurisdiction, ecclesiastics clinging to what they regarded as their strict rights, laymen claiming for the State power to decide in matters not strictly pertaining to the spiritual prerogatives. But when two such able controversialists as Christopher Saint Germain and Sir Thomas More took opposite sides, they were agreed so far, at any rate, as that there were two jurisdictions, and that there were still some rights which could only be dealt with by the spiritual courts, and were in the last resort to be decided by an appeal to the Roman Curia, and not to the king. Every age has had its satirists, and though it may be easy to find in the sixteenth century caricatures and lampoons directed against the English clergy, it is only what may be said of every century. Look below the surface and it appears that the clergy at this time were held in much higher esteem than some would have us believe. They were far too numerous for the needs of the people, and were getting in one another's way; but the very competition which resulted from this, though it often led to simoniacal traffic in benefices, yet had this favourable effect that the better men naturally exercised a kind

of wholesome public opinion upon the baser sort, and as a rule the scamps were left out in the cold. Seriously, there is little or no evidence that the people regarded the priesthood with dislike or disrespect. Prof. Brewer, whose authority on such matters can hardly be called in question, puts the matter forcibly: "It is impossible that the clergy can have been universally immoral and the laity have remained sound, temperate, and loyal."

In the chapter on the "Printed English Bible" Dr. Gasquet takes up a position which those who have not read his last volume devoted to this subject will be disposed to think paradoxical. In all fairness, however, it must be conceded that his case is a strong one. It seems there really was no law in England against any one reading an English version of the Bible. Sir Thomas More expressly says that there were English translations of large portions of the Scriptures before Wycliffe's days, and that whatever objection was made to Wycliffe's version was on the ground that wilful errors and corruptions were to be found in the text and mischievous glosses such as the Church could not sanction.

The same applied with greater force to Tyndale's Testament. Confessedly it was full of errors; but the objection to it was not so much on that ground as because the animus of the whole book was fiercely antagonistic to the doctrines of the Church, and so it was likely to become mischievous among the people at large. That there really was any keen demand for even Tyndale's English Testament seems to be rather doubtful. It was a novelty, and the curious were anxious to get it, but probably the stratum in which it circulated was a somewhat thin stratum after all.

There are other points in Dr. Gasquet's contention which he has emphasized with considerable adroitness. Whether he is right in his assertion—for his argumentative support here is weak—that before the close of the fifteenth century Lollardism had been quite stamped out, and had ceased to operate as a religious force against the reception of the national religion, may be, and probably will be, questioned by historical inquirers. It is pretty certain, however, that the writings of Luther and the German reformers were known in England to but few, and it seems, too, that there was no burning desire to become possessed of that "open Bible" which it has been popularly assumed was eagerly craved for by the multitude. Certainly, when the King's Bible was printed at last, it was forced upon the people whether they wished for it or not, and every parish in England was compelled by royal ordinance to provide itself with a copy at no small cost. But if there was any such craving for it, the question still remains whence that craving arose. Was it that the people in the sixteenth century had become profoundly dissatisfied with the religious beliefs of their fathers, and convinced that their religious observances were effete and their religious teaching flagrantly defective—even demoralizing? Clearly the evidence adduced by Dr. Gasquet—and its cumulative force can hardly be gainsaid—goes some way to prove the contrary; indeed, to prove that the great body of the people, if they were

slaves to a harmful superstition, were fairly satisfied to remain as they were, and had little desire to have their chains knocked off. If it were conceivable that the masses and the classes of England in the first quarter of the sixteenth century could have been called in to express their wishes and opinions in the shape of a plebiscite for or against the reformation of the Church, an overwhelming majority, it may be confidently asserted, would have cast their votes in favour of letting things go on as they were. But after all this is not saying much. It is certain that "religion on the eve of the Reformation was intimately bound up with the whole social life of the people, animating and permeating it at every point"; and that, too, incomparably more than has been the case since those days, whether here or elsewhere. But just because it was so, and whenever and wherever it is so, the majority of mankind when invited to embark upon any new venture, whether in the way of reformation in religion or revolution in politics, will usually be found to be on the conservative side, unless they are powerfully acted on by some dominating force external to themselves. Without that their cry will nearly always be, "Let us alone!"

Be that, however, as it may, Dr. Gasquet has produced a book which will set many men thinking. He has done an excellent piece of work, and has offered to students of history a highly interesting problem. He writes as usual in a lucid and attractive style. The controversial element is so subordinated to the scholarly setting forth of simple facts and the adroit marshalling of evidence that one might read the volume through without being tempted to ask what the author's creed is, or whether he has any, and when one gets to the end one is inclined to wish that there were a little more.

NEW NOVELS.

Parson Kelly. By A. E. W. Mason and Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.)

So much has been written about the Jacobites, and their proceedings were usually so futile, that one often feels a weariness at the dilations of romancers on such themes. No such feeling, however, will attack the reader of 'Parson Kelly.' The actual plotting against the sacred person of George I. is judiciously kept in the background except so far as it affects the characters socially. The manners and customs of the day, the play of wit when Pope and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and other fine ladies really were witty, are the strong point of the novel. Parson Kelly and his fellow-plotter Mr. Wogan are most interesting by virtue of their moth-like flitting round Lady Oxford, a sweet sinner who is declared by the authors to be unhistorical, but is certainly effective. Kelly is a good fellow once clear of her wiles, and gets a good wife; it is not certain that he is quite realized. The more worldly Mr. Wogan is a much properer man, and as it was with Sir Walter's less virtuous men of their hands, we suspect that he nearly surprised the authors into making him the hero in the end. The book is neat in its touches concerning the ladies, though more favourable to Lady Mary than she deserves. Mr. Mason's last trifle showed a

good turn for narrative, as this volume does. Mr. Lang's gift for mockery is here too, and Virgil is introduced without a recent novelist's addition that one of his other names was "Marco"! Altogether the thing is that rarity, a well-informed, pleasant, and not stiltedly stylish performance.

Sour Grapes. By J. F. Cornish. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE title of this story refers not to the sour grapes of the fable, but to those of Biblical renown. The teeth set on edge belong to the grown-up son and daughter of parents who have in their hot-headed youth held the institution of marriage in contempt. But, as is usually the case, they have stopped short at the logical outcome of their opinions, and the world has been discreetly excluded from their secret. When the story opens both parents have attained the "grand climacteric." An almost imperceptible change in the father's temper and conduct has just begun to take place. Till then their home life in the country has been exceptionally prosperous and happy. The bolt from the blue descends with exceeding suddenness. The mother learns that the change in her companion's attitude towards herself is caused by his infatuation for a dancer, whose "terms" happen to be nothing less than marriage. The extreme danger to herself and her children of their irregular position now becomes manifest. More of the plot may not be revealed, but it carries with it some very human and difficult problems of conduct for the principal actors. The author's style is bad, the platitudes are many, the slanginess of tone frequently most inappropriate, but the situations, and occasionally the treatment of character and emotion, are superior to such surroundings.

Through Fire to Fortune. By Mrs. Alexander. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS is a stagey little story from the point at which the heroine is discovered in the obscurity of Kilburn, talking to the young friend who is going to Australia as a nursery governess, to the moral tag with which the hero faces the audience after he has happily married the fortunate Cara, who, after her grub period as handmaid, and her efflorescence as a theatrical star, has turned out to be the long-lost grandniece of a childless peer. There is some vitality in the character of Staunton, the rough fellow from South Africa who woos more like a savage than an Englishman, and the old actress, Mrs. Bligh, may have been studied from life, but the book shows no particular advance in Mrs. Alexander's art.

Folly Corner. By Mrs. Henry E. Dudeney. (Heinemann.)

THIS novel exhibits similar characteristics to those of the same author's 'The Maternity of Harriott Wicken,' namely, clever composition, a prevalence of somewhat disagreeable subjects, and occasionally vulgar phraseology. The last-mentioned feature is here represented by the description of a kiss as "the quick liquid chirrup.....on the firm scarlet flesh," and other like expressions. As in a former story, there is a great deal that is descriptive of a girl who "smacked

of cities," and of her matrimonial or quasi-matrimonial experiences. These experiences are related with evident care and in considerable detail. Practically the girl is an adventuress; and her adventures, although invariably interesting, are by no means always pleasant reading. But the book cannot be regarded otherwise than as a clever contribution to the fiction of the day, and as one that shows a vast improvement on much of Mrs. Dudeney's earlier work. It is essentially characteristic of the life and manners of to-day in a certain section of society.

Tempest-Tossed. By M. E. Winchester. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THERE is here a distinct improvement in Mrs. Winchester's writing, and she has produced a volume in every way superior to 'Little King Rannie,' which we reviewed a year ago. Not until it reaches the melodramatic climax does her story finally run away with its writer and become equally impossible and absurd. The bulk of it consists of very tolerable narrative, clearly sketched scenes, and intelligible dialogue. There is a tendency to diffuseness and undue length; and bastard words, such as "monologised," occur too often.

The World's Old Story. By Frances Scott. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THOUGH old, the story in question has been told in various ways, and the best method of narration has not been here selected. It rambles on through youth and courtship, marriage and an exceedingly long honeymoon, domestic bereavement and many troubles. Finally, the writer blesses all her readers, and prays they may "always be the better, but never the worse" for their perusal of the book. They will, at all events, recognize various grammatical pitfalls which occur and even recur in its pages. If good intentions sufficed to make a good story, the result would have been excellent in this case.

Plus fort que l'Amour. Par Comte A. de Saint-Aulaire. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

'PLUS FORT QUE L'AMOUR' is a novel with a purpose, and that purpose to bring about a European coalition for the destruction of the "nest of pirates"—Great Britain.

RECENT VERSE.

The Apostle of the Ardennes. By Lady Lindsay. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—It is a commonplace of literary criticism that the lyrical faculty does not necessarily imply a capacity for writing blank verse, and Lady Lindsay's present work is witness of this. She undoubtedly possesses a warm sentiment for natural beauty, and a ready gift of reflection; but her fancy is abundant rather than rich, her imagery less fine than facile. There are lines of acceptable beauty, but they lose themselves in a waste of too obvious diction, relieved by rather incongruous archaisms and other forms of licence. Something more than a rapid pen, a quick sympathy, and a knowledge of the elementary laws of scansion, is needed in a narrative poem of so generous a length. The story of the conversion of Hubert the Hunter into Hubert the Saint is practically concluded some seventy pages before the end of the book. Lady Lindsay would be well advised to make a careful study of the style of William Morris before she repeats her present attempt; but

she will be still better advised to confine herself to that branch of poetry for which she possesses a distinct and recognized gift.

In *Voices in Dreamland* (Kegan Paul & Co.) Mr. Roland Hill essays many themes in many measures without transcending mediocrity. The lack of critical faculty leads him more than once into amazing bathos. Even a girl in a picture would smile to have her face called

The frail kaleidoscope
Of thy pale oval.

The poet sets forth to climb the Jungfrau, and finds himself at sunset still fifty feet below a chalet. He is sheltered by a mountain maiden:

She fed my body with black bread,
She fed my soul with brighter fare,
She strewed the hay that formed my bed,
And made it soft as her own hair.

A pretty compliment!

Mr. G. E. Woodberry has the singing voice. *Wild Eden* (Macmillan & Co.) is a cycle of poems after the fashion of 'Maud,' which adumbrate rather than tell a story of love in presence and absence, of disappointment, and of recreation at the breast of mother earth. The work has delicate beauty throughout, and Mr. Woodberry is particularly happy in passages, such as the following, where his theme is the dawn of love and the illumining and glorification of life and its secrets thereby:—

Somewhere in the years of the dawn did I dream that a youth all boy-like stands?
And the tender Rhodora's bloom, the first of the year, is red in his pure, sweet hands;
And in the doorway bending, dark-haired, bright-cheeked, a girlish form appears—
A word, a smile, a blush, and out of the blue a blackbird downward steers,—
And all the spirits rush to his heart, and the fragrant world, save her, turns dim,
The flowering of whose face was the glory of spring through the years of the dawn to him!

American poetry—and Mr. Woodberry is an American writer—must always have a slightly exotic flavour to an English reader when it depends for its interest on the colouring and associations of natural scenery, song-birds, and flowers. The rock-maple and the arbutus, the wood-robin and the humming-bird, are unfamiliar properties, and a certain effort of the sympathetic imagination is necessary to assimilate them, which does not help the appreciation of the verse. But Mr. Woodberry's sweet and humane notes triumph over the difficulty.

AMERICAN FICTION.

Soldier Rigdale (Macmillan & Co.) is a story from American history, by Beulah Mary Dix. The sub-titles are explanatory of the chief one, being 'How he sailed in the Mayflower, and how he served Miles Standish'; but the story itself belies the promise of the title-page, as *Soldier Rigdale* is first introduced as a boy on the Mayflower, at anchor off New Plymouth, and last when going as an orphan boy to dwell with Miles Standish. Indeed, the story is entirely concerned with Miles Rigdale after he left the Mayflower, and before he became a soldier. Miss Dix has depicted him in boyhood with considerable skill, and she makes the other personages act their parts well; yet the historical part of the story has the least connexion with it. Those who are intimately acquainted with the early annals of the Pilgrim Fathers will be more disposed to criticize than to admire her efforts, while those who are ignorant of their history may not be interested in it by reading what she has written. The writer of an historical novel should take a lesson from Sir Walter Scott, and not employ words and phrases which could not be in use by the persons described. We do not think that Mrs. Hopkins understood what was meant when the author says that she punished Miles "whenever he tracked dirt on her clean floors." The Pilgrim Fathers would have doubted what "a weak showing" meant, although they would have been in perfect sympathy with Miss Dix's own view that "it does not become an Englishman to make a weak showing before unclad savages."

Miss Dix would succeed better in her object if she dealt with parts of her country's history which are less familiar than the deeds and times of the Pilgrim Fathers.

From Kingdom to Colony (Gay & Bird), by Mary Devereux, is a novel in which Washington figures when besieging Boston. Others of her characters are taken from members of an imaginary English family whose name Miss Devereux bears. She fills twenty-four pages with a description of the home in England of this same family. The narrative itself gains no interest from the prologue. It really concerns a Devereux and his wife who became New Englanders. Their descendants are depicted as genuine American patriots, who were bitterly hostile to England when the newer England in which they were born rebelled against the older in which their ancestors had lived. An historical novel is unattractive if its chief incidents lack verisimilitude, and some of Miss Devereux's prepossessions unfit her for setting forth historical facts with fairness. She represents a press-gang being sent from the man-of-war *Lively*, then lying off the New England coast, in ignorance of the purpose of a press-gang. It was used to collect crews for ships in order that they might sail from England, and a magistrate's warrant was required before "pressing" began. It is highly improbable that the *Lively* would cross the Atlantic to obtain a crew. Miss Devereux describes a marriage as having been made without the bride assenting, and she seems to think it could be valid, though the bride was merely a passive listener to the words of the clergyman. Many of the terms which she employs are not characteristic of the persons and the period. The term "Britisher" was not common—if, indeed, it were ever used—in 1774. "Right away" is, we think, equally modern. Did the American colonists use "scared," and did they "fix matters" as Miss Devereux does? Could Washington have addressed Lieut. Devereux as "Lieutenant"? He was trained in the traditions of the British army, according to which an officer under the rank of captain is addressed as "Mr." Could her heroine Dorothy, who is a charming girl, say of a gentleman that he was "one of his Majesty's officers at that"? Such a locution, though common in America now, was not known in the old colony days. She makes her hero, who is an English officer, talk of what may occur when "our countries are at peace," there being then but one country on the one side and rebellious colonies on the other. These are but trifling matters, yet they show the lack of verisimilitude to which we have referred. But Miss Devereux's story is well told, and many who may neither note nor know its historical inaccuracies will pronounce it readable.

BIOGRAPHIES OF TRAVELLERS.

Life of Charles Sturt. By Mrs. Napier George Sturt. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Mrs. Napier George Sturt, a daughter-in-law of Capt. Sturt, has made a good use of the papers of his which passed into her husband's hands. Sturt's memory was idolized not only by his immediate family, but by a large circle of friends who knew his worth, his courage, his simplicity of character, his self-devotion and unobtrusive piety, while his courage and resolution were displayed under hardships of no ordinary character. For hundreds of miles he and his comrades penetrated through deserts from which return seemed hopeless, dependent for their lives on wells dug on the outward track, in which, on their homeward route, they found nothing but "thick and putrid water," black or green, as thick as pea soup. Even of this they were deprived for days, and were often within a few hours of death. Leichhardt and Burke, who actually lost their lives, must have endured even more; but Sturt (who accompanied Sturt), Gregory, and others whose names are deservedly well known in Australia, readily

acknowledge how much they were indebted to Capt. Sturt, and none felt more truly that although disappointment attended his last expedition, his fame as an explorer was unrivalled. The aim of his third and last expedition was to reach the centre of Australia, and he did arrive within 150 miles of it on this occasion; he solved several geographical problems, and disproved the theory that a large inland sea existed, into which the western waters discharged themselves. True it is that tracts which he described as deserts have since been occupied by squatting enterprise; but it must be remembered that he saw them after a prolonged drought, and none but those who have lived in South Africa and Australia can realize how a single day of rain can make a desert blossom. Apart from the solution of geographical questions, disappointment was the result of his first and third expeditions. The latter was computed by him to have extended over 3,450 miles. It was on the second journey that his great discoveries were made. On this occasion he accomplished his voyage down the Murrumbidgee and the Murray for a course of two thousand miles through an unknown country, occupied by hostile tribes, with whom, by consummate address, he avoided all collision. Along the banks of these rivers, now navigated by steamers, settlements flourish; but, more than this, his discoveries led to the foundation of South Australia, where he subsequently lived, where he held the highest offices, but was miserably underpaid, where his memory is revered by all, and his friends have not forgotten his scientific pursuits and researches. From Downing Street his services, commencing in the Peninsula, and still more prominent in Australia, received little recognition; his applications for employment were strangely neglected; the representations of his friends, and the petition from Queensland that he should be appointed the first governor, were ignored; and the pecuniary losses he incurred in the public service were forgotten. He died a poor man, and his widow was granted a pension of 80*l.* a year from the Civil List in consideration of his writings. "Sic vos non vobis." But if the Colonial Office was thus remiss, men of science fully appreciated Sturt's remarkable powers. Sir Roderick Murchison said that "of the many hardy and energetic men to whom we owe our knowledge of the interior of Australia, Charles Sturt is perhaps the most eminent.....Calm and collected, this brave man never failed to inspire perfect confidence in his followers, while he secured their love and respect by his unvarying courtesy and consideration. Like all brave men, Sturt was most kind-hearted, and compassionate almost as a woman.....Modest and unassuming, he lived among us in complete retirement, never courting notice, though surely such a man ought to have been early sought out for public recognition."

Some record of such a man was well worth making.

Journals and Papers of Chauncy Maples (Longmans & Co.) is a welcome sequel to the volume of 'Life and Letters' which Miss Maples issued soon after her brother's death in 1885. Though he was only for a short time Bishop of Likoma, the small island in Lake Nyasa on which he had established a missionary centre, Dr. Maples was throughout nineteen years a diligent evangelist in East Central Africa, and the spirit in which he went about his work was more like Livingstone's than that of many of his contemporaries. As an observant traveller and explorer he earned his honours as a F.R.G.S., and he took an intelligent interest in natural history, ethnology, and ethnography as well as in the conversion of souls. He profited by his experiences, and there is pathos in the unfinished paper on 'Missions and their Aims,' begun just before his death, which breaks off in the middle of the sentence that was intended to be a "guarded reply" to the hypothetical layman who complains that missionary training only makes negroes arrogant and dishonest, and that what the white settler wants is "a raw native

who has not learned how to steal, and who'll treat his master with respect." There is more theological wisdom in this fragment of 1895, which closes the volume, than in the 'Journey to the Meto Country in 1881,' which fills nearly its first quarter, and in which he hoped that lasting and far-reaching benefits would result from, for instance, his preaching "for three-quarters of an hour on God's hatred of sin and love for sinners" to a tribe that he merely visited for a couple of days. But his travel-notes, chiefly relating to the earlier portion of his career in Africa, are of greater general interest than the more strictly missionary records. The Meto country, where Joseph Thomson followed in his steps, was but one of the districts in Portuguese East Africa which he was the first European to explore. He tells us much that is very instructive about the Yao and other branches of the Zulu family living in these parts, and he tells it with tolerance and humour. His record of his sensations while the Makuas were making pretty much such a show of him as has lately been made of "Savage South Africans" at Olympia is amusing; and the account of the tipsy young sultan of these same Makuas, who danced and jabbered in compliment to the white visitors, while "a number of toadies and minions stood by and laughed at his drunken freaks and frolics, and ever and anon repeated his name in a fawning, cringing way that disgusted us," might suggest a scene for a comic opera.

TRANSLATIONS OF FOREIGN FICTION.

The Poor Plutocrats: a Romance. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by R. Nisbet Bain. (Jarrold & Sons.)—We feel as much disturbed on meeting Harrison Ainsworth resuscitated in the present book as was George III. when he believed that he saw Pye in the celestial regions, according to the 'Vision of Judgment.' We find the same florid and gorgeous description, the same impossible heroes, the same mysterious castles, and the same all-suffering heroines as are to be found in the writings of the author of 'The Tower of London.' We will willingly concede to Maurus Jokai skilful construction of his plots, but nearly all of the rest of his literary machinery is monstrous. The fights with brigands and the coiners in their secret den all seem familiar incidents to us. We made acquaintance with them years ago. Margari is but a clumsy villain, and we think most readers will not have to proceed very far in the book before they will find that the Baron Leonard and the brigand Fatia Negra are one and the same person. Jokai occasionally allows himself the usual Hungarian pleasantries of writing Roumanian words (as he does in other volumes Slovak) phonetically, as if both were gibberish. We do not know whether he or Mr. Bain is responsible for the note on p. 133, "*Domnezu* [sic] my master"! On the other hand, Jokai writes in a kindly way about the Transylvanian Roumans, their country, their language, and their customs—which Magyar writers are not much in the habit of doing. The novel may prove amusing to English readers, but can hardly be considered a valuable piece of literature.

Tales from Sienkiewicz. Translated by S. C. de Soissons. (George Allen.)—The popularity of the novels of M. Sienkiewicz seems on the increase. They have all been translated into English with the exception of 'The Teutonic Knights,' which is now appearing weekly in the pages of an illustrated Warsaw journal. So great, however, is the fame which the author enjoys in Slavonic countries that as fast as his tale appears it is translated into Russian. The present volume contains some of his less-known sketches. 'Whose Fault?' a clever story, shows the unsuccessful inclinations of two lovers to be reconciled, which are baffled by misunderstandings. 'The Country Artist' (in the original

Polish 'The Organist of Ponikla') is the dreamy story of a musician who is lost in a snowstorm. The Slavs, who are musicians in every fibre of their bodies, love to write these weird stories about musicians, and we may compare the tale of Janko ('Janko Muzykant') by the same author. 'Anthea' is a classical and religious story of the early days of Christianity. Here M. Sienkiewicz is very much at home, as we might surmise from his great novel on the days of Nero. 'A Circus Hero' is the tale of an acrobatic Hercules in California. M. Sienkiewicz has visited America, and occasionally places his stories there, although for ourselves we prefer him on Slavonic ground. Whenever he touches this, Antæus-like he gains fresh strength. We have no fault to find with the translation of M. de Soissons; he should not, however, have changed the titles of the originals, especially when he speaks of Bohemia and occasionally translates "a gipsy" of the original into "a Bohemian." As a Slav *pur sang* M. Sienkiewicz would resent this dyslogistic application of the word to his brother Slavs, to borrow Jeremy Bentham's expression. 'The Duel' is a strange piece of patchwork made out of the latter part of the tale called 'Hania' in the original. We are told in a note that this sketch is autobiographical, and relates to an incident in the life of M. Sienkiewicz. The duel is fought with a man of Tatar descent, for some families of this race were settled in Podlasie in the days of Polish independence.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Selections from the Poems of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, from 1832 to 1855. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. E. C. Everard Owen. (Arnold.)—Mr. Owen appears to have been much hampered by considerations of copyright in making this selection. He is obliged to stop at 1855, precisely in the middle of one of the periods into which, as he points out in the introduction, Tennyson's work naturally falls. In these circumstances he would have done better, we think, to leave the thing alone altogether. If "boys and girls between fifteen and eighteen" are to study Tennyson in selections at all, it should be in a volume covering all the ground and containing all the best. And the present book should have been carefully lettered outside 'Selections from Tennyson's Earlier Poems.' Mr. Owen's introduction deals with Tennyson as a whole and is good, both critically and biographically. His notes are less satisfactory. There is excellent matter in them, but they are too full of divagations, and often read as if they had been written rather for the sake of note-making than because there is really anything in the text to explain. Tennyson has "little dues of wheat, and wine, and oil," and Mr. Owen comments, "The wheat and wine and oil which are due to them." In particular, he pushes to an absurd degree the practice of finding classical parallels for the simplest of Tennysonian phrases. Thus Tennyson, "One praised her ankles"; and Mr. Owen, "Of Horace, 'Carm.' ii. 4, 21, 'Teretisque suras integer laudo' ('Heart-whole I praise thy shapely ankles')." This would be otiose, even if *suras* meant an ankle. Again, the essential quality of style in annotating school-books is absolute definiteness and precision of statement. Mr. Owen, whether through haste in composition or through imperfect revision, writes with extreme vagueness. This lands him occasionally in inaccuracy of statement, and frequently in inaccuracy of effect. He explains "Dan Chaucer" by saying that "Dan" is "a title commonly given to monks in Chaucer, but also used of persons of all sorts." What does "of all sorts" mean? Finally, the terminology of classical scansion should not be used without a proper account of the difference between quantitative and accented metre.

Vergil: Æneid, Book II., edited by L. D. Wainwright; *Book IV.,* edited by A. S. War-

man.—*Horace, Odes, Book I.* Edited by C. G. Botting. ("Bell's Illustrated Classics.")—We have already dwelt on the services Messrs. Bell are doing in trying to make things clearer to the average boy by illustrating school-books; vocabularies that save him the trouble of looking out words we cannot approve. There is hardly any room now for new editions of Vergil and Horace for boys, and we constantly find old editors quoted in these latest specimens. Mr. Wainwright might have gone to Servius for the meaning of "cœrulus"; *Æn.* II., 670 should be illustrated by Horace, not 'Lalla Rookh.' Too many conflicting views are given, a fault which Mr. Warman avoids. This last book is happily illustrated. Mr. Botting's selections from English poets are not so good as they might be, and he is also too full of various ways of taking things. The 'Needy Knifegrinder' is not a good specimen of sapphics, and should not be quoted.

There is too much translation given in *The Odes of Horace, Book IV.,* edited by S. Gwynn (Blackie), and it is difficult to agree either that Horace was one of the most amiable personalities known to us (see the ode to Lyde in this book), or that he wrote "Tumque dum procedit, io Triumphe."

The Agricola of Tacitus (same publishers) has not been so often annotated as many inferior things, so an edition by W. C. F. Walters is welcome. The notes are not wholly adequate; it is surprising to find no intimation that Boudicca is Boadicea; and what is the use of a "Critical Appendix" if it does not give the variants of her name?

Vocabularies flourish everywhere in these books; it is quite a relief not to find one in *Virgil, Georgics IV.,* edited by J. Sargeant (Blackwood). There is a pleasing freshness about this volume. It might have been noted that Virgil repeated in the *Æneid* some of his beautiful work in the *Orpheus* and *Eurydice* episode, which, however otiose, deserves, to our taste, nothing but praise. The appendices are good.

It has often been our pleasant duty to praise Mr. Verity's editions. His latest, *As You Like It*, in the "Pitt Press Shakespeare" (Cambridge, University Press), is admirably thorough. Jaques is a difficult character. We should not refer to Omar Khayyam to illustrate him. Is not Sterne as happy a realization of his sentimental satire as can be got anywhere? The note on "forked heads" (p. 114) we should modify in accordance with the interesting note in our columns last May on the point.

Pitt Press Series.—A Primer of French Verse for Upper Forms. Edited by Frederic Spencer. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is a useful little manual of a subject that is troublesome to schoolboys, and in fact rarely studied by them.

Dent's First German Book. By S. Alge, S. Hamburger, and Walter Rippmann. (Dent & Co.)—This is an excellent book, better than the preface would lead the reader to expect, as it rests on an antiquated view of the origin of the English nation. The book embodies the methods of the *nevere Richtung* and will be found well worth introducing into schools.

The Children's Guide to the French Language. By Anne G. Ferrier. (Blackwood & Sons.)—Miss Ferrier has devised for herself a method of teaching akin to that of the *nevere Richtung*, of which she has apparently never heard. She has, we think, in some points improved on it; in others she has not, it would seem, equalled it; but the general idea is much the same.

We have received a new edition, revised by M. Boiello, of the first part of Cassell's *Lessons in French*, an excellent work.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

How Count L. N. Tolstoy Lives and Works. By P. A. Sergueenko. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. (Nisbet & Co.)—Count Leo Tolstoy is one of the notabilities of the world, and we cannot wonder that there should be a tendency to Boswellize him. The present work has been written by a hearty admirer, who not only gives us glimpses of the Count's religion and politics, but also enables us to understand the simple and genuine life which he leads among his own folk. He seems to submit himself with marvellous patience to the ordeal of interviewing, not only by his own countrymen, but by strangers from every part of the world. The advice which he occasionally gives reminds us of some of the utterances of Socrates in the 'Memorabilia.' He recommends good honest work, and attention to the practical business of life; and quite a Socratic contempt for rhetoric and luxury is conspicuous in every sentence he utters. It is difficult to follow the Count in his views on poetry and art; the practical bent of his mind as seen in his later works seems to make him depreciate those fields of literature in which he once produced such masterpieces. When a cabman asks him for a copy of his 'Childhood and Boyhood,' he speaks of it as a "frivolous little book," and recommends something else. The Count clearly does not care for the new "symbolical" style which is so popular in Russia. Such titles to books of verses as 'Blue Sounds and White Poems,' employed by Burenin, clearly move his contempt, and probably with reason. But even better poets fare badly with him. His theory of life is based upon manual labour and a simple vegetable diet. He has adopted the manner of living of a peasant, and his two eldest daughters have followed him. His wife, however, and the rest of his family lead the existence of ordinary mortals. Owing to his abstemious habits, the Count is now enjoying the *cervina senectus* which the ancients praised so much, and besides his manual labour occupies himself with writing those remarkable tracts which are sown broadcast among the people. His opinion of Russian and other authors may be gathered from this book. He thinks Taine was a dull man, and does not believe in the science of anthropology. 'King Lear' does not altogether satisfy him. Of the writings of Tourguénief he only admires 'The Memoirs of a Sportsman' ('Zapiski Okhotnika'), and he has some depreciatory remarks on Melnikov, who, however, is only a second-rate Russian novelist. It is interesting to read that the first literary attempt of the Count was an imitation of Heine. The book is fairly translated, but perhaps a few notes would have increased its lucidity. Thus nothing is said on p. 44 about the notorious Count Arakcheeff, who, by the way, is styled Aratchkeeff; and the Russian name which the subject of the book bears is pronounced Lyoff, and not Lyeff. "Bernier" on p. 34 must certainly be Börne, the celebrated German publicist; those acquainted with the Russian system of transliteration will easily see how the mistake arose. 'Byelkin's Story,' by Pushkin, is hardly the correct title of that work, which is really a collection of stories under the *nom de guerre* of Ivan Byelkin. These, however, are but trifling blemishes, and we feel sure that the book will possess great interest for those who wish to become acquainted with the daily life of a vigorous and notable personality.

THOUGH the period of time may be doubtful, Mexico is clearly the scene of the adventures described in *The Secret of Mark Pepys*, by Fred. J. Proctor (Digby, Long & Co.). The story is for the most part related in the first person by one who describes himself as "a direct descendant of a puritanical Scotch family," and who had a not unimportant corn on his "left little toe." He also had a friend who is depicted as a great big man of large capacities and many

adventures. Two dangerous love affairs are the centres round which most of the incidents revolve, and of these the Scotchman is usually an eye-witness. But no small portion of the story takes place in circumstances of which the Scotchman must have been ignorant; and it seems to us that the two descriptions of narrative are not always distinguished with sufficient clearness. It is a long, but not a very remarkable series of adventures, and at times the phraseology used is almost childish. The book might be read by young people. We cannot speak of the illustrations with enthusiasm.

MR. F. P. DUNNE continues the lively comments of his philosopher in *Mr. Dooley: in the Hearts of his Countrymen* (Grant Richards). Rather trying, even to a philosophic mind, was the enterprise of the English publishers who made money out of him "uninvited," as the dedication puts it. The volume, which is a fair mixture of the shrewd and crude, is not over well named. There is a good deal about the Dreyfus case—in fact, too much. On the other hand, Mr. Dooley is excellent on such inspiring themes as Mr. Kipling and Lord Charles Beresford, and creditably amusing on such stale ones as 'The Divided Skirt.' Much of the American politics included is not particularly interesting over here; but the shrewd comments on "Loot Hobson," of the Merrimac, should make that hero blush—if, indeed, he can. The spelling is unnecessarily odd.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. W. DRAYSON has played whist in many countries with great success; indeed, his list of points won year by year is most appalling when we remember that a good and frequent player like James Payn declared that his annual gains and losses were only about balanced. Fortified by such references, *Intellectual Whist* (Routledge) should command respect, being anecdotes and discussions as to the way to winning. Much of it is common sense, some of it too dogmatic, but the whole interesting; only some players may murmur, like the Jungle Folk, "You need not stop work to inform us; we knew it ten seasons ago." It is just to say that the author hints this, though we hardly think he believes it.

Lambkin's Remains, by H. B. (Oxford, Vincent), is reprinted by the proprietors of the *J.C.R.* There seems no particular reason why the outside world should want this booklet of esoteric Oxford journalism, except that H. B. has done two or three better things. Early and casual writing like this is seldom good reading. We know of many things as good, which served their turn, and remain (judiciously, we think) unprinted.

MESSRS. DENT & Co. publish *Natal*, by Mr. Robert Russell, a little handbook to the colony which calls for no special remark, although it may be commended as accurate. It is not accompanied by maps, as are the South African volumes published under the auspices of the two great steamship lines, which are perhaps more useful to travellers and even to emigrants.

Letters and Recollections of John Murray Forbes (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) are edited with care and discretion by his daughter, Sarah Forbes Hughes. Mr. Forbes was a merchant in the capital of Massachusetts, who displayed the highest patriotism without desire or hope of reward. He was ready to serve his country, and he would accept nothing in return, his success being sufficient for him. In his younger days he spent some time in China as representative of a Boston firm, and afterwards he transacted business there on his own account, while a large part of his life was spent as a railway director. He was chairman—or, in American phrase, president—of one for many years, during which it grew from being a branch to be a great trunk line. This was the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, which was one hundred and fifty miles in its earlier

days and covered seven thousand in its later. Its branches were nicknamed "C. B. and Q. cats' tails." It is commonly known in the West as the C. B. and Q., and a young lady once gave a clever interpretation of these initials, of which Mrs. Hughes cannot have heard, otherwise she would have quoted it, the letters standing, as the young lady said, for "Cheapest, Best, and Quickest." These two volumes are easy and interesting reading, owing, in part, to judicious editing. Mr. Forbes is one of those American citizens of whom the public know too little, though his life deserves to be known and his example followed.

Sappho the Lesbian: a Monograph, by T. G. Johnson (Williams & Norgate), is a brief affair, luxuriously printed and bound. The author writes pleasantly about Lesbos, and gushingly about Sappho. His pages include a great deal of margin and several elegant extracts from other minds, but, we fear, no adequate understanding of the difficult problem of Greek love. In fine, they seem the work of an enthusiast rather than a scholar.

MM. ARMAND COLIN & CIE. publish *Femmes d'Amérique*, by "Th. Bentzon," an excellent volume both upon American women in general and on certain special types—the women of the colonial days, the women of the time of the War of Independence, and individuals such as Margaret Fuller, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and others. Margaret Fuller remains an interesting type, but of course there is a very large Margaret Fuller literature in the United States. The author is always pleasant to read from the care she takes in the treatment of her subject and the easy nature of her style.

THE house of Calmann Lévy publishes *Mensonge Blanc*, by M. Léon de Tinsseau, in which this pleasant writer collects a number of fair stories. The first, which gives its name to the volume, would have been possible for young ladies but for the second, which, though bound up with it, is less presentable. The stories are of unequal merit; but M. de Tinsseau at his best is good.

THE eighth volume of *The World's Best Orations*, published by Kaiser, of St. Louis and Chicago, is an interesting one, and the selection of names and relative space given them is, on the whole, in the present volume sound. The orator who is best represented is Mirabeau, of whom four examples are given, Macaulay standing next with four, and Lord Mansfield and Montalembert each with three short selections. The volume contains John A. Macdonald, the Canadian; the present President of the United States; Sir James Mackintosh, Madison, Meagher, Milton, Monroe, Mr. John Morley, Cardinals Newman and Manning, Dan O'Connell, Lord Palmerston, Parnell, Peel, Penn, Pericles, Wendell Phillips, Pitt, Plunkett, Pym, and many others. Martin Luther is included, oddly enough, under the head of "Martin."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have brought out a sixpenny edition of *Comin' thro' the Rye*, and Messrs. Newnes one of *David Grieve*.

A SECOND edition of the late Prof. Jowett's translation of *Thucydides* has been issued by the Clarendon Press. Mr. W. H. Forbes and Mr. E. Abbott have revised and corrected the translation and the introduction. The notes are omitted. They will not be missed.

THE first appearance of the *Sphere*, Mr. Shorter's new paper, is most promising. The illustrations are naturally concerned mainly with the war and Mr. Ruskin. Those of the war are decidedly superior to those that have appeared in the generality of the weekly papers, and there are two excellent drawings by Mr. Bernard Partridge. A facsimile of a little poem by Mr. Thomas Hardy and a story by Mr. Hornung add to the interest of the number.

Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Vaiheet. Kuvaeli Julius Krohn. (Helsingissä.)—This is a full

and complete history of Finnish literature from the year 1542—the date of the first book printed in Finnish—to the most recent times. Kaarle Krohn, the editor, has in the present work—which is published by the Finnish Literary Society—prepared for the press, and largely added to, the original materials left by his father Julius Krohn, who was drowned when on a sailing cruise near Viborg in the summer of 1888. The book is well printed, and is provided with an adequate list of the names of the authors mentioned. Both the Finnish Literary Society and the painstaking editor may well be congratulated on having so successfully carried out the intention of the original author by the publication of this long-expected volume.

We have on our table *The Law of Copyright in Designs*, by H. Knox and J. W. Hind (Reeves & Turner),—*The Practical Statutes of the Session 1899*, edited by J. S. Cotton (Cox),—*The Primacy of England*, by S. F. Hulton (Simpkin),—*How to Swim*, by Capt. D. Dalton (Putnam),—*Elementary Practical Chemistry*, by A. J. Cooper (Whittaker),—*A Kiss for a Kingdom*, by B. Hamilton (Hurst & Blackett),—*The Manor Inn*, by G. H. R. Dabbs (Deacon & Co.),—*The Snow on Shah-Dagh*, by A. Dumas père (Simpkin),—*In the New Promised Land*, by H. Sienkiewicz, translated by S. C. de Soissons (Jarrold),—*John Ames, Native Commissioner*, by B. Mitford (F. V. White),—and *A Modern Hermit: a Poem*, by H. J. S. Bell (J. C. Juta & Co.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Bartlett (J. V.), *The Apostolic Age*, extra cr. 8vo. 6/
Buddle (K.), *Religion of Israel to the Exile*, 8vo. 6/
Donaldson (A. B.), *Five Great Oxford Leaders*, cr. 8vo. 6/ net.
Masterman (C. F. G.), *Tennyson as a Religious Teacher*, 6/
Newbolt (W. C. E.), *Words of Exhortation*, cr. 8vo. 6/

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Archko Volume (The), translated by Dr. McIntosh and Dr. Twymann, 12mo. 7/6
Jane (F. T.), *The Imperial Russian Navy*, Imp. 8vo. 30/ net.

Drama.

- Hollingshead (J.), *According to my Lights*, cr. 8vo. 6/

Philosophy.

- Savage (M. J.), *Life beyond Death*, extra cr. 8vo. 6/
Political Economy.

- Palgrave (R. H. I.), *Dictionary of Political Economy*: Vol. 3, N-Z, royal 8vo. 21/ net.
Ranade (M. G.), *Essays on Indian Economics*, cr. 8vo. 6/

History and Biography.

- Dubois (Cardinal), *Memoirs*, translated by H. Dowson, 2 vols. 8vo. 21/ net.
Ellwood (T.), *History of the Life of*, ed. by C. G. Crump, 6/
Martin (B. E. and C. M.), *The Stones of Paris: in History and Letters*, illustrated, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 18/
Millman (A.), *Henry Hart Millman*, 8vo. 16/
Stapylton (H. E. C.), *Second Series of Eton School Lists, 1853-92*, royal 16mo. 21/ net.
Warburton (Sir R.), *Eighteen Years in the Khyber, 1879-98*, 8vo. 16/
Willson (B.), *The Great Company, 1667-1871*, 2 vols. 18/

Geography and Travel.

- Bent (T. and Mrs. T.), *Southern Arabia*, 8vo. 18/
Bonayee (P. D.), *A Handbook of the Fighting Races of India*, cr. 8vo. 7/6
Caddick (H.), *A White Woman in Central Africa*, cr. 8vo. 6/

Philology.

- Thomas (A. H.), *A Latin Verse Book for Preparatory Schools*, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Science.

- Fox (T. W.), *The Mechanism of Weaving*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.
Hinselwood (J.), *Letter, Word, and Mind Blindness*, 3/
Marr (J. E.), *The Scientific Study of Seamen*, cr. 8vo. 6/
Oxford (M. N.), *A Handbook of Nursing*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Ripley (W. Z.), *The Races of Europe*, 8vo. 18/ net.
Zittel (K. A. von), *Text-Book of Paleontology*, translated by C. R. Eastman, Vol. 1, roy. 8vo. 25/ net.

General Literature.

- Bede (J.), *Narcissus*, cr. 8vo. 5/
British Imperial Calendar and Civil Service List, 1900, 5/
County Councils, Municipal Corporations, and Local Government Year-Book for 1900, 8vo. 10/6
Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1900, 8vo. 7/6
Douglass (E.), *Pharaoh's Broker*, cr. 8vo. 6/
Fegan (J. H. C.) and others, *Football, Hockey, and Lacrosse*, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Hammond (A.), *The Lady Isabel*, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Hulme-Beaman (A. G.), *Pons Asinorum, or Bridge for Beginners*, 12mo. 2/
Hyne (C.), *The Lost Continent*, cr. 8vo. 6/
Lambkin's Remains, by H. B., 12mo. 2/6
Lettre de Cachet, and other Stories, by C. H., cr. 8vo. 3/6
Martin (D.), *Father Fox*, cr. 8vo. 5/
Meade (L. T.), *The Wooling of Monica*, cr. 8vo. 6/
Mellows (R. S.), *The Story of English Literature*, 3/6
Merch (S.), *Thou Shalt Not—*, cr. 8vo. 3/6

- Mulholland (R.), *Onora*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
My Jubilee Visit to London, by Subadar Mahammad Beg Sirdar Bahadur, translated by K. S. Rao, cr. 8vo. 3/
Tylor (L.), *Fellow Wayfarers*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Vandam (A. D.), *A Court Tragedy*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Yorke (C.), *Those Children*, cr. 8vo. 3/6

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Blume (C.), *Sequentia Inedita, liturgische Prosen des Mittelalters aus Handschriften u. Wiegendrucke*, 9m.
Braun (O.), *Das Buch der Synchados*, 8m.
Kirsch (J. P.), *Die Lehre v. der Gemeinschaft der Heiligen im christl. Alterthum*, 7m.
Neteler (B.), *Die Bücher der Chronik der Vulgata u. des hebräischen Textes, übers. u. erklärt*, 6m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Bénédict (L.), *Deux Idéalistes, Gustave Moreau et E. Burne-Jones*, 10fr.
Durand (J.), *L'Exposition Van Dyck à Anvers*, 8fr.
Erman (A.) u. Krebs (F.), *Aus den Papyrus der königl. Museen in Berlin*, 3m. 50.
Livres d'Or de l'Institut Égyptien, 6fr. 50.
Nicolle (M.), *Rembrandt aux Expositions d'Amsterdam et de Londres*, 10fr.

Drama.

- Mendès (C.), *L'Art au Théâtre*, Vol. 3, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

- De Clercq, *Recueil des Traités de la France*, Vol. 20, 1893-8, 30fr.
Dufourcq (A.), *Le Régime Jacobin en Italie, 1798-9*, 7fr. 50.
Ellie (F.), *Le Général Gallieni*, 7fr. 50.
Gallien (L.), *Police et Criminalité*, 3fr. 50.
Imbert (H.), *Georges Bizet*, 5fr.
Perey (L.), *Figures du Temps Passé, XVIIIe Siècle*, 3fr. 50.
Roche (C.), P. J. Proudhon: *Commentaires sur les Mémoires de Fouché*, 7fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

- Gachot (E.), *A travers les Alpes*, 3fr. 50.
Menthon (Comte H. de), *Vingt-deux Mois de Campagne autour du Monde*, 3fr. 50.
Pinon (R.) et Marcellac (J. de), *La Chine qui s'Ouvre*, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

- Mehren (M. A. F.), *Abou Ali al-Hosain b. Abdallah b. Sina, Traités Mystiques, Part 4*, 4m.

Science.

- De-Toni (J. B.), *Sylloge Algarum: Vol. 4, Florides: Section 2, Familiae I-IV*, 20m.

General Literature.

- Bentson (T.), *Malentendus*, 3fr. 50.
Boissière (A.), *Une Garce*, 3fr. 50.
Cambry (A.), *Rêve de Printemps*, 3fr. 50.
Huymans (J. K.), *Pages Catholiques*, 3fr. 50.
Peyrebrune (G. de), *Les Passionnés*, 3fr. 50.
Prieur (L.), *La Haute Cour*, 5fr.
Rachilde, *La Jongleuse*, 3fr. 50.
Régner (H. de), *La Double Maîtrise*, 3fr. 50.
Villey (E.), *Législation Électorale comparée des Principaux Pays d'Europe*, 6fr.

RICHARD DODDRIDGE BLACKMORE.

DIED 20TH JANUARY, 1900.

A STRONG, calm, steadfast, single-hearted soul, Sincere as Truth, and tender like a maid, He lived as one whom nothing could persuade From reticence and manly self-control. Insight, and humour, and the rhythmic roll Of antique lore, his fertile fancies sway'd, And with their various eloquence array'd His sterling English, pure and clean and whole. Fair Nature mourns him now, as well she may So apt a pupil and so close a friend; But what of us, who through his lifelong day Knew him at home, and loved him to the end? One thing we know: that Love's transcendent name Is link'd with his, and with his honour'd fame.

ARTHUR MUNBY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

11, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, Jan. 30, 1900.

My attention having been directed to the statement in the issue of the *Athenæum* of the 20th inst. that I have retired from the chairmanship of the Convocation of the University of London, I write to say that the report to that effect is not correct, and that I am not retiring from that position. EDWARD HENRY BUSK.

* * We were deceived by the terms of the vote of thanks to Mr. Busk at the last meeting of Convocation.

THOMAS, SON OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

Helensburgh, N. B.

In connexion with Prof. Skeat's interesting and important account of Mr. Scott's discovery regarding Chaucer's son, it may be pointed out that Occleve, the poet's disciple and warm admirer, uses the form "Chaucers" in his memorial tribute to his "master dear." In his 'Life of Chaucer,' prefixed to the Aldine edition

of the poet's works, Sir Harris Nicolas quotes three references from Occleve's 'De Regimine Principum,' pp. 67, 71, 75, ed. Wright, Roxburghe Club, 1860, and "Chaucers" is the spelling in each instance. The second of the three opens with this apostrophe:—

O maister dere and fader reverent,
My maister Chaucers, flour of eloquence,
Mirrour of fructuous entendement,
O universal fader in science!

This supports Prof. Skeat's view that the spelling "Chauceres" or "Chaucers" need offer no difficulty regarding the identity of the poet. It may safely be assumed, in spite of Gower's use of the form "Chaucer" in the 'Confessio Amantis,' that Occleve wrote the name as he was in the habit of pronouncing it. Mr. Scott's fortunate discovery settles finally a doubtful and tantalizing point. THOMAS BAYNE.

171, Coltman Street, Hull.

THE discovery by which Mr. Edward Scott confirms Gascoigne's assertion, that Thomas Chaucer was the son of Geoffrey, the poet, explains further how it came about that a king's favourite like this Thomas Chaucer was so often chosen for its Speaker, in Lancastrian days, by the House of Commons. Chaucer was Speaker five times; and no other commoner was so highly honoured after him for three hundred and thirty-three years. The reason for his being, so to say, ear-marked for Speaker may probably have been the mere convenience of having a prolocutor resident so near the place of assembly. All his Parliaments, except the first, were held at Westminster.

E. W. LUMMIS.

THE LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In the list of new books published by you and some other journals on January 20th the foreign books included 'L'Armée de John Bull,' by H. France. On sending for it I find I have bought a worthless volume of 1887."

M. FÉLIX RABBE.

THE death at Paris is announced of M. Félix Rabbe, a careful student of English literature. M. Rabbe's earliest work was a translation from the Greek of 'The Birds' of Aristophanes. He afterwards published translations from the works of Marlowe, Shelley, and Poe. His 'Shelley: sa Vie et ses Œuvres,' appeared in 1887, and in 1890 'Les Maîtresses Authentiques de Lord Byron.' In recent years M. Rabbe had devoted himself to historical investigation, and was a contributor to the review issued by the Société de l'Histoire de la Révolution and to the *Revue Historique*. At the moment of his unexpected death (from heart failure) a warm polemic was excited by an extensive monograph (sixty-two pages) by M. Rabbe recently printed in the *Revue Historique*, 'Une Société Secrète Catholique au XVII^e Siècle.' In 1898-9 M. Rabbe wrote in the Revolution Society's review three articles on 'Thomas Paine, d'après M. Conway,' and last year translated Dr. Moncreux Conway's 'Life of Paine.' M. Rabbe was a serious and painstaking critic, and personally beloved by those who knew him.

THE DATE OF THE 'NEW ATLANTIS.'

University College, Sheffield, Jan. 31, 1900.

BACON died on April 9th, 1626. In 1627 his literary executor Dr. Rawley published the unfinished work 'New Atlantis' at the end of the 'Sylvia Sylvarum.' It had never been published before. At what date had it been written? According to Rawley's 'Life of Bacon' (first published in 1657) it was one of the works composed in the last five years of Bacon's life (see Spedding, 'Bacon's Works,' vol. i. p. 9). In the list of these works, which Rawley says "I will enumerate (as near as I can) in the just

order in which they were written," 'The Fable of the New Atlantis' is found some way after the 'History of the Reign of Henry VII.,' and before the 'De Augustinis' (published in the autumn of 1623) and the enlarged edition of the 'Essays' (published 1625). Perhaps the order given by Rawley is not to be implicitly relied on; but within bounds his evidence has been until recently generally accepted, and the date of the 'New Atlantis' accordingly fixed as 1623 or 1624.

Rawley's testimony has, however, of late years been impugned. Dr. S. R. Gardiner in his life of Bacon in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' speaks of

"the 'New Atlantis,' which has hitherto been ascribed to a later period in his life, but which is twice [really thrice] mentioned in an unpublished paper, Harleian Charters, iii. D 14 [really 111 D 14], the date of which lies between the dissolution of the Parliament in 1614 and Bacon's appointment as Lord Keeper in 1617."

He gives us accordingly to understand that the date of the 'New Atlantis,' as given by Rawley, should be set back nearly ten years. Such a statement from an historian of Dr. Gardiner's reputation for accuracy naturally carries with it great authority; and we are not surprised to find it reproduced without further examination by Dr. Abbott in his book 'Francis Bacon' (1885), p. 416.

I contend, however, first, that assuming the paper Harleian Charters, 111 D 14, to be the genuine composition of Bacon, there is no sufficient ground for ascribing it to the years mentioned by Dr. Gardiner; secondly, that it is more than probable that the paper was never written by Bacon at all.

To prove these points it is necessary to give the paper in full. I may remark that it has been endorsed by the Museum authorities "temp. Charles I.":—

The Directions of the Late Lord Chancellor Bacon to his servant Thomas Bushell, esq.

BUSHELL,—I must now use you my intended instrument in the prosecution of my Minerrall designs: as politike Princes doe their nearest servants in their cabinet counsellors: who putting their Masters conceptions into Act, if they take well with the people must owne no more of them, then their approbation thereof: and the admiration of their Princes wisdom therein, but in the contrary effect (to save their Princes Honor) they must sadly acknowledge the matter solely their owne (an error in their counsellors and a crime in themselves). So you by my Theory (if you prosper in the practice) must attribute all the honour of the whole worke to me, if otherwise you must gratefully preserve my reputation by acknowledging your owne misfortune in Mistakeing and Misacting my directions: and so you shal be sure to gaine the Title & character of a gratefull servant in either event. And because thy protestations to the true service of my Minerrall affaires may not through ignorance in the knowledge of Misterious Arts become fruitless to mans use and Gods greater glory, I have set thee downe the Methodicall way in writing, to helpe thy memory as well as (often) dictated the same by word of mouth, how thy practice & humble patience may be instrumentall to the propagating of all sciences, mentioned in my Atlantis for makinge the world my heire of such improvements: In Breife be sure to obtaine a branch of his Maj^{ties} Royall Mint for the better payment of those poore Miners with their owne Coyne (then by any returnes of Monies) who hazard their lives to cut through the hardest rocks of barren Mountaines at their lowest levells, for discovering their vnexhausted wombes of rich Minerralls, lying in our Mother Earth: before thou attempt the second step, and do not designe the least charge thereof vpon any subjects: or thy Princes curse to effect the same but rather trust to thy owne industry with hopes of sacred Blessings from divine bounty: if thy conscience can witness thy sole interest hath no other ends then to distribute thy profit to Pious uses, as thou knowest was intended by thy master; Then what Prince or counsell can in prudence deny thy modest request when what thou desirest is erected at thy owne charge: and demolished at their Pleasures: with this caution not to be forgotten that if by my Theory the product of Mines be not found farre richer in their deeper search then at the depth of flouthy fathoms where they were formerly deserted, I would have thee decline all Minerrall works and burne my Papers as Lost abortiues (to support the copious fabricks

of that beneficent designe mentioned in my said Atlantis) if thy attempts according to my rules prove not prosperous; but if a happy Success answer my conceptions and that the Ayre be carryed through Minerrall Mountaines by Pipe and Bellows, for men to breath, and Candles to burne: without the vast and irreparable charge of sinking shafts every twenty fathoms from the superficies to the centers of the greatest Mountaines, Then be so gratefully Just to me and my designed ends as not to arrogate any part of the honor and benefit to thy selfe but give the sole glory to the omnipotent Creator; and the memory of him that bred thee from a Child, trusting more to thy honesty then to thy ability: least the searcher of all hearts, should conceive thy great ingratitude not deservable of his mercy in the other world. The next step is to present with an humble heart the first fruits of all Minerrall discoveries to thy Sovereigne Prince and crave then of his royall clemency a corporation of such collegiate Artists Forraigne and Domestic as may helpe one another in the Misteries of Physlosophy laid downe in my precepts: on purpose to vnlock the key of my Theory in the Manuscript of those Minerrall Querries, and other like misteries of higher Nature then the disclosing of hid Treasures: when once they are by sacred oath vnited to act, as the individual family of one Man for the ends aforesaid. These Two Steps being thus laid as corner stones to support the honor of a Crowne, and supplying the distressed Poore out of the contemptuous intrails of Barren Mountaines, or naked Promontories; you may then do well for a foundation of The Third Step to submit to a Parliam^{ts} wisdom whether such petty felons may not be Pioneers to worke in the mines Forraigne and Domestique, as are truly penitent for their crimes: and by the Law capable of the King's mercy. As also those poore prisoners for debt which have layne starving in the Dungeon for many yeares, without any remorse of Pitty from their Mercilesse Creditors may if they please worke out their owne redemption by the same Providentiall lot of Minerrall Groves & if approved of by the Archbp^{ps}, Bps, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or the Judges for the time being, to be fit objects for such a Christian charity in their consignment to the Mines.

And if self interest doth not take place in state affaires, I could wish all Mountainous lands of inconsiderable Herbage within his Majesties Territory and that are knowne by the said Artists to be rich in Mettalls and were given from the Crowne as not then in any reputed vauelw to support the least Mite of Monarchy: may be repurchased by the said Corporation for the tryall of their true riches to advance the Kings revenewes; and ease the peoples taxes, according to that maxim in Law *Nulium tempus occurrit Regi* and that no lands in the Crowne, Granted by Lease, should ever be renewed to any Subject againe but with the saving of all Minerralls to the said Collegiate Artists by Act of Parliam^{ts} for the use of the Crowne. And when the Harvest of some great Improv^{mt} from drowned and deserted Minerrall works shal become Manifest to Publique sight (The Divine Benediction assisting my industry) let Twitnam Parke which I sold in my younger dayes, be repurchased for a Residence for such deserving persons to study in, since I experimentally found the situation of that place much convenient for the tryall of many of my Physlosophicall conclusions, exprest in a paper sealed to thy trust which I myself had put in practice and settled the same by Act of Parliam^{ts} if the vicissitude of fortune had not intervened and prevented me; as in a rough draught of my intended Speech to that purpose thou maist peruse underwritten.

FR. BACON.

The Lord Chancellor Bacon's Speech to both Houses of Parliam for the recovering deserted Minerrall Works.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The King My Royall Master was lately Gratiouly pleased to move some discourse to me concerning Mr. Suttons Hospital & such Like worthy foundations of memorable Piety w^{ch} humbly seconded by Myselfe drew his Maj^{ties} into a serious consideration of the Minerrall Treasures of his owne Territoryes & the practical discoveries of them by way of my Physlosophicall Theory w^{ch} he then so well resented that afterwards upon a Mature digestion of my whole designe he commanded me to let yo^r Lord^{ships} understand how great an inclination he hath to further such a hopeful worke for yo^r Honor of his owne dominions & yo^r Publique good as the most probable meanes to relieve all the poore thereof w^{ch} out any other stock or benevolence then that w^{ch} Divine bounty should confer on their owne industries & honest Labours in recovering all such drowned Minerrall works as have been or shalbe, Therefore deserted. And My Lords that is now desired from his Maj^{ties} and yo^r Lord^{ships} is no more then a gracious Act of this present Parliam^{ts} to Authorise them therein adding a Mercy to a Munificence; w^{ch} is yo^r persons of such strong & able Petty felons who in true penitence

for their crimes shall implore his Maj^{ties} Mercy & permission to expiate their offences by their assiduous Labours in so innocent & hopeful a worke, for by this vnchargeable way My Lords, have I purposed to erect yo^r Accademicall fabrick of this Islands Solomons House modled in my new Atlantis & I can hope my Lords that my Midnight studies to make our cuntryes flourish & outvie European neighbours in misterious & beneficent Arts have not so ingratelously affected yo^r Noble Intellects that you will delay or resist his Maj^{ties} desires & my humble petition in this benevolent yea magnificent affaire: Since yo^r Hon^{ors} Posterities may be enriched thereby, for my ends are onely to make yo^r world my heire & yo^r Learned fathers of my Solomons House yo^r successiue & sworne Trustees in the dispensation of this great service for Gods glory My Princes Magnificence the Parliam^{ts} Honor our cuntries generally good & yo^r propagation of my owne memory; And I may assure yo^r Lord^{ships} that all my proposalls in order to this great Architepe seemed so rationall & feizable to my Royall Sovereigne our christian Solomon that I thereby Prevalued with his Maj^{ties} to call this Hon^{ors} Parliam^{ts} to confirme & impower me in my owne way of Mineing by an Act of yo^r same, after his Maj^{ties} more weighty affaires were considered in yo^r wisdomes, both w^{ch} he desires yo^r Lord^{ships} & yo^r Gentlemen that are chosen as yo^r Patriots of yo^r respective cuntries to take speedy care of; w^{ch} done I shall not then doubt the happy issue of my vndertakeings in this designe, whereby concealed Treasures w^{ch} seem vtterly lost to mankind shalbe consigned to so vniversall a Piety, & brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcasses the impartiall Laws have or shal dedicate as vntimely feasts to yo^r wormes of yo^r earth: in whose wombe those deserted Minerrall riches must ever lye buried, as Lost abortments vnless those be made the active Midwives to deliver them. For My Lords I humbly conceive them to be yo^r fittest of all men to effect this great worke for yo^r ends & causes w^{ch} I haue before exprest. All w^{ch} My Lords I humbly refer to yo^r grave & solid Judgments to conclude of, together w^{ch} such other assistances to this frame as yo^r owne Oraculous wisdoms shall intimate for yo^r Magnifying (sic) our Creator in his inscrutable Providence & admirable works of Nature.

Dr. Gardiner's reasons for stating that the paper must be of the years 1614-17 are not evident. Probably the mention of Sutton's Charity was one of them. Sutton died in December, 1611. Bacon wrote his 'Advice..... touching Sutton's Estate' in 1612. The case was tried at law and Sutton's will maintained in 1613. It might seem natural, therefore, to assume that the Parliament to which Bacon intended to address the speech given above was the Parliament of 1614, and not that of 1621. On the other hand, in 1614 Bacon was a commoner, and so (as Dr. Gardiner has himself remarked in a conversation which he kindly allowed me to have with him on the subject) he could not well have the opportunity of addressing the House of Lords, whereas in 1621 he was Lord Chancellor. The document itself, therefore, so far from being clearly of the years 1614-17, would belong more naturally, if genuine, to a later date. And I have found a distinct statement by Bushell (through whom it cannot be doubted this document has come down to us) that Bacon's speech was to have been addressed to the Parliament of 1621. Bushell, after reprinting the 'New Atlantis' in 1659, added a "Postscript to the Judicious Reader." In this he gives the following narrative:—

"His Lordship dedicated to.....King James his 'Novum Organum,' who so much approved of his transcendent knowledge.....as.....he made him Lord Chancellor.....and though this eminent greatness gave many advantages to envious tongues, yet when his Lordship had revealed the most mysterious parts of his Physlosophy to his Master the King, and delivered him his opinion concerning the disposition of Mr. Sutton's charity (expressed also in his Remains), he thereby so indulged his Majesties Genius, as he prevailed with him to call a Parliament, chiefly for his Majesties own pressing occasions and to confirme this Academy of learning in his way of Mining, by an Act of State, upon hopes of perfecting all other expectfull tryals by the said revenew, and to that purpose his Lordship had prepared the heads of a Speech to the said Parliament, which were as followeth, 'My Lords and Gentlemen, &c.'"

(The speech is the same as that in Harl. Chart., 111 D 14.) Bushell goes on to tell the story of Bacon's fall occasioned by this same Par-

liament. According to Bushell, then, the paper on which Dr. Gardiner has grounded a new date for the 'New Atlantis' was not earlier than 1621. But not only does Bushell in his printed works quote, as we have seen, Bacon's speech intended for Parliament and assign it to 1621 in his tract 'Mr. Bushell's Minnerall Overtures' (included in 'Mr. Bushell's Abridgment,' Brit. Mus., 19405), he similarly quotes the whole of Bacon's supposed directions to himself (the first part of Harl. Chart., 111 D 14). According to this narrative King James had promised to grant to Bacon "all his own discoveries of Mines Royal, and also of any drowned lands or deserted Works, by him to be recovered within the space of Forty years," moved thereto by a speech made by Bacon to the king that

"his utmost ambition in the affairs of this world affected no greater glory, then [*inter alia*] by such Treasures as his own Industrie should raise out of his Minnerall experiments, to accomplish the noble Design and Fabrick of his Solomons House described in his new Atlantis annexed to his Natural Historie."

After receiving the king's promise, Bacon, says Bushell,

"had me call to mind the many fatherly favors which he had conferred upon me.....his clearing all my debts three several times.....his preferring me in marriage to a rich Inheretrix.....and not only allowed me 400 pounds per annum but to balance the consent of her Father in the match, promised upon his honour to make me the Heir of his knowledge in Minnerall Philosophy.....seriously adding this 'Bushell, I must now use you,' etc. [as in Harl. Chart., 111 D 14]."

As Bushell was only born in 1595, the above narrative also, if accepted as truth, would suit better with 1621 than 1614-17.

It will be noticed that in the above narrative Bushell seems to make Bacon refer to the 'New Atlantis' as already published with the 'Sylva Sylvarum.' One would not press the point but that in his 'Invitation by Letter to Condemned Men' Bushell says that the 'New Atlantis' was written after the 'Sylva Sylvarum.' Unless, therefore, we are going to put back the date of the 'Sylva,' we find Bushell already involved in a self-contradiction, and the question of his honesty at once forces itself upon us. We are brought, therefore, to this dilemma: either Bushell is an honest witness, in which case we must attach weight to his statement that the 'New Atlantis' dates from after 1621, or he is not, in which case the greatest suspicion must rest on any document which reaches us from his hands. I have already shown that Harl. Chart., 111 D 14, does not support Dr. Gardiner's view of its date. I now maintain that it is probably a mere forgery of Bushell's.

Let us examine it more closely. Is there not something very suspicious about Bacon's intended speech to both Houses with its address "My Lords and Gentlemen"? Is it not remarkable that in that speech he should refer to his "Solomon's House," at a time when the 'New Atlantis' was certainly not published, as though the members of both Houses were familiar with what he had written? Is it not even remarkable that he signed himself "Fr. Bacon," at a time when, judging by Spedding's 'Life,' his signature was "Fr. St. Alban"? Is there not a singularly curious agreement between the document attributed to Bacon and Bushell's own direct statement when he erroneously made Bacon's advice to the king touching Sutton's estate follow Bacon's elevation to the Chancellorship, although by that time the question of Sutton's estate had been already long settled by law? I may add that small points of phraseology (such as "the Barren Mountains") which occur in the documents attributed to Bacon are very characteristic of Bushell himself. Mr. Spedding, whose opinion deserves profound respect, says of Bushell, "upon whose authority I do not my-

self believe anything" ('Life,' i. 371); and again describes him ('Life,' vii. 199) as

"a bad authority at best, for besides several philosophical inventions which nobody else ever heard of, he has fathered upon Bacon a long speech, prepared, he says, for the House of Lords, with which it is impossible to believe that Bacon had anything to do."

Though Mr. Spedding is not very explicit, it seems that he is referring to the speech contained in that paper on which Dr. Gardiner has laid so much stress.

Bushell's writings show him to us in the light of a mining adventurer, who had all the art of a modern prospectus writer in appealing to the public with an amount of religious cant which does not appear in modern mining prospectuses. See especially his 'Miner's Contemplative Prayer in his Solitary Delves.' He became under Charles I. Farmer of the Mines Royal; he succeeded in getting a branch of the Royal Mint established at Aberystwith; and he made strenuous efforts to get the power of employing petty felons in his mines, although he maintains that his sole motive was their spiritual good. The method he advocated was a system of piercing mines by "adits" at their lowest levels, introducing air by pipe and bellows, and avoiding much expense in shafts. Every one of his plans he was in the habit of attributing to the instructions given him by Lord Bacon.

I do not doubt that he found the name of Bacon was one to conjure with, and it was to assist his mining schemes in the middle of the century that he forged the instructions to himself and the speech intended for both Houses of Parliament which are contained in Harl. Chart., 111 D 14. I believe that Dr. Gardiner will not now contest this view. Accordingly, in spite of the statement in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' our sole authority for the date of the 'New Atlantis' is, as before, Dr. Rawley.

I may add that the writer of Bushell's own life in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' appears to me to accept him and his statements too uncritically. Although I have not space here to give the evidence on which I have formed my opinion of him, I believe that any one who reads through Bushell's various tracts and appeals will say of him with Mr. Spedding, "up-n whose authority I do not myself believe anything."

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

OCCHINO'S 'TRAGEDY.'

I THINK that your reviewer is right in his suggestion that "orber" is probably a typographical error for *other*. The suggestion had already been made to me by a private correspondent, and will be adopted in my next edition. The omission of the two words "that wicked" from my reproduction in my preface of the text on the frontispiece seems to me quite obviously what it is—a mere verbal slip. Had it not been correctly given on the frontispiece, I should have ordered an erratum to be inserted. With regard to his criticisms on my note to the word "darnel," may I remind your reviewer that I am not transcribing from Greek or from Latin, but from Bishop Ponet's English translation? His criticism, therefore, does not make it any the less clear to me that Bishop Ponet's equivalent "darnel" required the elucidation I have given in my note.

With regard to his criticisms on "a goodly present and a beautiful of blessings," I think the phrase is as open to his construction as to mine. He evidently thinks that "a goodly and a beautiful present of blessings" is intended, whereas I think that the goodly present is in addition to the blessings. The controversy does not seem to me to be of great importance; but if your reviewer will look at the context, in which it is stated that a goodly gift of wine has already been sent by the Pope, he will, I think, see that my interpretation of the phrase is not without

justification, especially as I have shown by two illustrations from Shakspeare that at this period adjectives were sometimes used as nouns.

C. E. PLUMPTRE.

* * We must really decline to believe that "a beautiful of blessings" is possible English.

Literary Gossip.

It is rumoured, we are glad to hear, that Canon Dixon has left a fifth volume of his 'History of the Church of England' complete in manuscript.

ONE of the choicest and most beautiful specimens of embroidered bindings which have occurred for many years will come up for sale at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's on the 26th inst. The book itself, a copy of Barker & Bill's Bible of 1644, would appear to have been specially bound for Prince Charles, for the Prince of Wales's feathers are repeated several times on the back, whilst on the upper side is an oval portrait of the prince, all this being exquisitely embroidered in coloured silks. The whole volume is in a remarkably good state of preservation; the miniature portrait at first looks quite like the work of a clever artist. The same day's sale includes some very important Americana, notably a Buccaneers' Atlas or Portolano (1696), the author of which was one of the celebrated band under the command of De Gennes, whose history is recorded by Froger; it consists of 163 leaves folio, and is said to be unpublished.

THE commemoration service in St. Paul's Cathedral in connexion with the jubilee of the Frances Mary Buss Schools—which are generally looked upon as pioneers of the movement for "the higher education of girls"—has been fixed for the 3rd of April.

IN view of the election of the new Senate of London University in May next, when sixteen members are to be chosen by the vote of Convocation, a joint committee has been appointed by several of the bodies representing secondary education, for the purpose of promoting the election of members who would be specially acceptable to the aforesaid bodies. The committee is urging all unregistered graduates to qualify at once for admission to Convocation. Bachelors in Arts, Science, and Music may register three years after taking their degree, two years sufficing for Bachelors in Law and Medicine.

THE Government have placed a number of commissions in the army at the disposal of all the Chancellors of British and Irish universities. These commissions are independent of the facilities for entering the army which have been regularly offered to university students.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS write to say that they had made the only arrangement that existed for the publication of Mr. Stevens's book on the war in South Africa; so we suppose we were mistaken in what we said last week, for the story, which came to us on good authority, referred to a London publisher.

LONDONERS are proverbially and culpably careless about the government of their own city. They will shortly be able to find some instruction on the subject in 'The Boroughs

N° 3
of th
& So
Bass
the
of la
M
'The
publ
appe
In
islan
book
ably
book
stitch
dition
form
Jame
excel
Th
inclu
of th

Lie
T. O
Co.)—
accou
factio
exten
graph
is app
Roya
quart
gases
labou
buted
prop
are d
Caille
and
Other
includ
tion,
appar
air, a
temp
illust
and
Caille
dealt
and
conce
Unit
London
and h
this s
that
"whi
before
one o
vidua
metro
vidua
for y
Dewa
order
vacuu
Triple
filled
air, ar
Triple
sourc
expa
inten
Triple
a dia
given
the li
labor
hand

of the Metropolis,' which Messrs. Bemrose & Sons will issue immediately for Mr. A. Bassett Hopkins. It forms a handbook to the powers of the London Government Act of last year.

MR. SPENSER WILKINSON'S monograph 'The Brain of an Army,' which was first published at the beginning of 1890, has just appeared in Rome in an Italian translation.

In the recent wreck of the Ibez off the island of Guernsey a large consignment of books from Mudie's Library was irretrievably ruined by sea-water. Mr. FitzPatrick's book 'The Transvaal from Within,' the stitching of which remained in perfect condition in spite of prolonged immersion, formed an exception; the binders, Messrs. James Burn & Co., deserve credit for their excellent work.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Return of the Endowed Charities of the Parish of Croston, Lancashire (1d.).

SCIENCE

CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

Liquid Air and the Liquefaction of Gases. By T. O'Connor Sloane, Ph.D. (Sampson Low & Co.).—This work, after a preliminary popular account of the physics and theory of the liquefaction of gases, gives the history of the subject, extending over nearly a century, from a biographical as well as a scientific standpoint. It is appropriately dedicated to Raoul Pictet. The Royal Institution has been identified for three-quarters of a century with the liquefaction of gases, and is recognized as having, by the labours of Davy, Faraday, and Dewar, contributed enormously towards our knowledge of the properties of liquid air and other gases. Chapters are devoted severally to Faraday, Raoul Pictet, Cailletet, Wroblewski and Olszewski, Dewar, and Tripler, giving sketches of their lives and of their work on the condensation of gases. Other chapters are on the Joule-Thompson effect, including the theory of self-intensive refrigeration, on the Linde apparatus, on the Hampson apparatus, on popular experiments with liquid air, and on some of the applications of low temperature and of liquid air. The book has illustrations of apparatus and of experiments, and excellent portraits of Faraday, Pictet, Cailletet, Dewar, and Tripler. The author has dealt fairly and impartially with the subject, and given due credit to all the investigators concerned. Being written and printed in the United States, however, although published in London, it tells us more about Charles E. Tripler and his work than do some accounts written on this side of the Atlantic. We are told (p. 289) that

"while Dewar, working on the lines laid down years before by Pictet, and assisted by liberal gifts from one of the London guilds and from private individuals, liquefied gases at vast expense, here in the metropolis of this country [U.S.A.] a private individual has erected a plant at his own expense, and for years past has liquefied air on a scale which Dewar and his associates never dreamed of. In order to preserve air, Dewar devised his celebrated vacuum bulb, an apparatus of the highest merit. Tripler took common tin cans, lined them with felt, filled them with two to five or more gallons of liquid air, and sent them off hundreds of miles by rail."

Tripler's apparatus employs no extraneous sources of cold; the cold is produced by the expansion of the air itself, by the so-called self-intensive method of refrigeration. A view of Tripler's laboratory, showing the apparatus, and a diagrammatic representation of the plant are given, but we are told that "the construction of the liquefiers has not been fully divulged." In the laboratory "air is liquefied by the bucketful and handled as if it were so much water." Many of

the lecture experiments of Tripler are very pretty and instructive. Some of the present applications of liquid air are its use in therapeutics, as in the cold-air bath or frigorific well of Pictet; in surgery, for local application; in the purification of chemicals, such as chloroform, for medicinal and other purposes; in low-temperature distillation, for producing explosives, and as a store of energy; and if it can be produced with the ease and handled with the facility claimed to have been achieved on the other side of the ocean, further development of its uses must come quickly. A table of physical constants of water, hydrogen, air, and other gases is added at the end of the volume, which contains a good index.

Dairy Chemistry: a Practical Handbook for Dairy Chemists and others having Control of Dairies. By H. D. Richmond, F.I.C. (Griffin & Co.).—The author of this handbook is the chemist and analyst to the Aylesbury Dairy Company, and as such has exceptional advantages, in certain directions, for observations on the composition of milk and its products under varying conditions; moreover, he has access to the accumulated observations, for twelve years, of his predecessor, Dr. Paul Vieth. Mr. Richmond has succeeded in producing an excellent work, the general plan of which follows this order: the constituents of milk, its analysis, its adulterations and alterations and their detection; the chemical control of the dairy; biological and sanitary matters; butter, cheese, and other milk products; and a concluding chapter on the milk of mammals other than the cow. There are twenty-two illustrations of apparatus, and numerous tables of figures for facilitating calculations and making corrections for temperature, &c. Every section of the work has been well written and brought up to date, and the result will be of great value to the class for whom it was written and for public analysts.

Inorganic Chemistry for Advanced Students. By Sir Henry Roscoe, F.R.S., and Arthur Harden, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.).—This is intended as a continuation of the small volume by Roscoe and Lunt, 'Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners,' published six years ago. It lays no claim to be an advanced treatise on chemistry, but is merely an intermediate text-book for those who have mastered the elementary portions of the science. It contains an account of the most important compounds of the non-metallic elements not dealt with in the former work, and of the commoner metals. Interspersed are chapters on certain points of chemical theory, and on the application of chemistry to the arts and industries. The latter are concerned with molecular and atomic weights and their determination, equivalent weights and their determination, constitutional formulae and valency, thermo-chemistry, electro-chemistry, classification and the periodic system, spectrum analysis, and the alkali industry. There are forty-four illustrations in the text, and summaries and a series of exercises, in the form of questions, to nearly all the thirty-nine lessons into which the book is divided. The volume is a welcome addition to the smaller text-books on chemistry, and one which will find favour with those whose object is something more than to pass an examination, or cram others to do likewise.

THE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

Cambridge, January 31, 1900.

THE Report as to changes in the Mathematical Tripos, which was discussed last term, was referred back to the Special Board for Mathematics for further consideration. An amended report was published yesterday. Many changes in the subjects of the examination are proposed, but these are not of a character to interest any but mathematicians, and, put forward as they are by a board of specialists, have caused little discussion, and are not likely to provoke serious

opposition. The main question which has to be fought is that of the substitution of alphabetical order for order of merit, or, as it is more frequently put, the proposal to abolish the Senior Wrangler. This is a proposal as to which every one appears to think he is qualified to form an opinion, however little he knows of what have been the recent characteristics of mathematical study at Cambridge. It was on this proposal that the discussion last term mainly turned, and it is on this that a division is certain to be taken when the recommendations of the report come before the Senate on February 15th.

The Senior Wrangler is too intimately associated with Cambridge mathematics, the most valued feature of the University, for either the name or the position to be lightly abandoned. This consideration must have been present to the minds of the members of the Mathematical Board, but the report is signed by nearly all that body; and a recommendation which is supported by the names of Stokes, Darwin, Forsyth, and Thomson cannot be treated as if it were put forward by men eager for innovation. The reasons which have led these men and others of almost equal eminence to support the change must be serious ones. These reasons were given in the former report of the Board, and are sufficiently grave to persuade, not only the members of the Board themselves, but many other mathematicians, that the maintenance of the order of merit is doing serious harm to the encouragement of mathematical studies. It is pointed out with a good deal of force that the changes of the last thirty years have so altered the Senior Wrangler's position that it is substantially very different from what it used to be. It is asked, Why retain the name, which is becoming the mere shadow of what it once represented, if by so doing the course of mathematical study is injuriously affected?

It may be worth while to indicate some of the more important changes that have been made in the Tripos regulations within the memory of those who are still studying and teaching here. In the years before 1873 there had been various additions to the subjects of the examination without other changes in the regulations. These changes, while enlarging the range of the examination, had probably not materially increased the work of the candidates, as they were more than compensated for by the great improvements in text-books. These improvements saved so much time to the student that no special difficulty was felt by the best men in covering the extended field. A much greater addition to the subjects was introduced for the first time in the Tripos of 1873, when Heat, Electricity, and other subjects were added. At the same time the examination was extended to nine days instead of eight, and a fifth or additional examiner appointed, it being intended that a large share of the examination in higher Mathematical Physics should be allotted to him. As soon as the new regulations came into force, considerable discussion was raised as to whether the highest papers set should be so restricted in length that a well-prepared candidate might be expected to answer all the book-work questions, or should be so long as to encourage candidates to devote themselves to special subjects. Successive annual reports of the examiners show that attempts to induce candidates to limit their reading in this manner met with scanty success. In 1876 the examiners reported that they felt strongly "that something ought to be done to prevent men getting up a quantity of book-work without a proper study of the subject."

The question was taken up by the Mathematical Board, who recommended that the examiners should be authorized, in the last five papers, to limit the number of questions which any candidate should be permitted to answer. This proposal was, however, rejected in the Senate by thirty-seven votes to thirty-one. This vote seems to have sealed the fate of the old examination, as from this time it seems to have

been felt that something more than tinkering the old regulations was needed. In the following year a very large syndicate was appointed to consider and report on the higher mathematical studies and examinations of the University. The result of this was the division of the Tripos into two examinations, the former, covering the easier subjects, being held in June, and the latter in the following January. The earlier examination now determined the Tripos list and ascertained the Senior Wrangler; those successful in the more advanced examination were arranged alphabetically in three divisions. From this time forward the Senior Wrangler has shone with greatly diminished lustre. The system, which has continued with modifications till now, probably in four cases out of five brings out the best mathematician at the top, and so would almost any examination which could be devised. But the prestige attached to success in the more elementary examination is not the same as in the past, and, worse than that, the course of study required to secure success does not seem so useful as where the examination included more advanced subjects. The questions are as difficult as ever—perhaps more difficult than ever; the range is too limited; but for all that a man who wishes the highest place must give three years to polishing up over and over again subjects with which he was, for the most part, sufficiently familiar before coming to Cambridge. Various changes have been introduced: in 1884 the time between the two examinations was increased to a year; in 1885 and 1886 the scheme for the second examination was reconstructed; in 1890 subjects were added to the earlier examination, and candidates were allowed to go in for it at the end of their second year, though this would, of course, not qualify for a degree.

This policy of unrest on the part of the Board for Mathematics has naturally not worked well, and the question has now to be faced whether the present scheme is not one more of the "quick changes" put forward by that body, to be superseded in three or four years by something fresh. In its present shape the proposal is to arrange the Wranglers in two divisions in alphabetical order, and has much to recommend itself. It would, it is to be hoped, diminish the pressure of work for the earlier examination, and men who were sure of a place in the top division would be encouraged to work for the higher examination at an early part of their undergraduate career. This would be a clear gain. But the question arises, Does the scheme give a clear opportunity for the best man to show himself? Such a man would come out as one of the fifteen or twenty in the first division of the Wranglers; he would be one of the four or five in the first division in Part II., and (if he were fortunate in his reading and choice of subject) he would have a chance of getting the first Smith's Prize. This is probably the best that can be done at present, and may well be accepted, though there is no feeling of finality, or even of permanency, about the arrangement.

The fact is, though it is seldom acknowledged, that the division of our Triposes into first and second parts has not been a success, and it may turn out that it is not too late to go back even now to something like the old scheme. Examinations are not the best test of the highest work. The best use that could be made of such a test in a subject like mathematics might perhaps be that there should be one very wide examination, and that it should be open to men of different standings, say, at the end of their second, third, or fourth years. Those who went in at the earliest date would be men desiring to take double honours, who would go on to some other Tripos. The third-year men would obtain an honour degree, but not a very high place. The fourth-year men would be those who at present are encouraged to read for Part II. For them it would be equivalent to taking Parts I. and II. together. If such a scheme were pos-

sible, there would seem no adequate reason for abolishing the order of merit (tempered, as it might be, by a liberal use of brackets), and the Senior Wrangler might be rehabilitated and remain as one of our most cherished possessions. But it is more difficult for a university even than for an individual to admit a mistake; and further experiments such as that now before the Senate will have to be tried. One would have more hope of their success if they were not so numerous.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 25.—Lord Lister, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Mathematical Contributions to the Theory of Evolution: On the Law of Reversion,' by Prof. K. Pearson, 'On the Mechanism of Gelation in Reversible Colloidal Systems,' and 'A Preliminary Investigation of the Conditions which determine the Stability of Irreversible Hydrosols,' by Mr. W. B. Hardy, 'On the Effects of Strain on the Thermo-electric Qualities of Metals, Part II,' by Dr. M. Maclean, and 'On the Periodicity in the Electric Touch of Chemical Elements, Preliminary Notice,' by Prof. J. C. Bose.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 18.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. Willis-Bund exhibited some documents belonging to the parish of Feckenham, Worcestershire.—Mr. R. Garraway Rice submitted a report as Local Secretary for Sussex on various minor discoveries lately made in that county.

Jan. 25.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, Local Secretary for Lancashire, reported a discovery of sepulchral urns in Bleasdale.—Mr. G. Payne submitted the first part of a report as Local Secretary for Kent.—Cavaliere Giacomo Boni communicated a paper (through Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, who had kindly translated it) on the Nigir Lapis lately uncovered in the Comitum at Rome.

LINNEAN.—Jan. 18.—Dr. A. Günther, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. E. H. Smedley was admitted a Fellow.—Mr. J. C. Hill exhibited some photographs of specimens and drawings of monotreme and marsupial embryos, obtained by him in Australia. Of special interest were those of a newly hatched Ornithorhynchus showing a nasal caruncle and the presence of a median maxillary-tooth, the function of which is at present undetermined. Chief among the marsupial series were photographs of Dasyurus embryos *in situ* and showing the free condition of the allantois.—Remarks thereon were made by the President and by Prof. Howes.—The Zoological Secretary gave an account of a paper by Mr. H. M. Kyle incident to an extended investigation of the flat-fishes now progressing. The author records in these and certain other teleosts the existence of "nasal sacs," originally observed by Owen, and more recently by Solger in the stickleback. He shows them to be secretory in the less specialized Pleuronectidae, paired and non-secretory among the soles. Passing to the *Cynoglossus semilaevis* of the China Seas, five specimens of which he has examined, he records in one a condition of naso-pharyngeal communication, by means of paired tubes and a spacious sac, opening into the dorsal pharyngeal wall by a wide aperture. The morphology and the physiological significance of this organ were discussed, and taxonomic features were described in the specimen, which may possibly be correlated with change in habit which appears to have led to the communication named, as well as indicative of a specific independence.—A discussion followed in which the President, Prof. Howes, Dr. W. G. Ridewood, and Mr. A. Smith Woodward took part.—Mr. G. Massee read a paper on the origin of the Basidiomycetes. He remarked that Juel, a Danish mycologist, had recently demonstrated that *Stilbum vulgare*, hitherto regarded as a typical Hyphomycete, is a true Protobasidiomycete. Following up this hint, he examined the majority of the species of *Stilbum*, some of which are the known conidial phase of species of *Sphaerostilbe*, and others existing without any known higher form, with the result that the conidial condition of *Sphaerostilbe microspora* and *S. gracilipes* proved to be identical in structure with *Stilbum vulgare*, in other words, true Protobasidiomycetes. This discovery reveals the fact that the conidial condition of an asceigerous fungus may be a true Protobasidiomycete. Similar discoveries had been made with forms of *Tubercularia* and *Learia* known to be the conidial stages of asceigerous fungi.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 23.—Dr. A. Günther, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during December last.—

Mr. Selater exhibited a photograph of a young example of the Rocky Mountain goat (*Haploceros montanus*), forwarded to him by Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn. The animal was captured near Field, British Columbia, in June last, and has lived in captivity ever since. He also exhibited a collection of birds formed by Mr. Alfred Sharpe during an excursion to Fort Jameson, in Northern Rhodesia. The collection consisted of 135 specimens, which had been referred to 66 species.—A communication was read from Mr. G. A. Boulenger correcting an error that had been made in printing the characters of the genus *Xenotilapia* in part 4 of vol. xv. of the Society's *Transactions*, lately issued.—Mr. A. Smith Woodward gave an account of a series of remains of Grypotherium and associated mammals from a cavern near Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia. The specimens had been collected for the La Plata Museum by Dr. E. Hauthal, and had already been described in a memoir by Drs. Hauthal, Santiago Roth, and Lehmann-Nitsche. Mr. Woodward confirmed the reference of the so-called Neomylodon to Grypotherium, and agreed with the previous authors that the fragments of bones and skin had been left in their present state by man. The associated mammalian remains were in the same condition of preservation, and were referable to *Arctotherium*, a large species of *Felis*, *Onchippidium*, and a large rodent, all of the extinct Pampean fauna. Remains of existing mammals were also found in the same cave, but apparently in another stratum. The excrement found with Grypotherium had been examined by Mr. Spencer Moore, and proved to consist only of grasses and herbs. Mr. Moore had noticed several stems which he considered to have been cut by a sharp instrument. There was thus some further reason for the belief that the Grypotherium had been fed on the cut hay found in the same stratum on the floor of the cavern.—Prof. E. B. Poulton communicated a report on the insects and arachnids collected in 1895 and 1897 by Mr. Peel in Somaliland. The lists were annotated by various specialists, and described several new species.—Mr. W. E. de Winton read a paper on a collection of mammals made by Lord Lovat in Southern Abyssinia. Several of the antelopes were of interest: the "Beira" (*Dorcotragus megalotis*), hitherto only known from a few isolated hills in Somaliland, was found to be plentiful on the banks of the Blue Nile above Roseires.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Jan. 17.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. G. H. Verrall, President, in the chair.—It was announced that the following had been elected as officers and members of Council for 1900-1901: President, Mr. G. H. Verrall; Treasurer, Mr. R. McLachlan; Secretary, Mr. C. J. Gahan; Librarian, Mr. G. C. Champion; and as Other Members of the Council, Mr. C. G. Barrett, Dr. T. A. Chapman, Messrs. W. L. Distant, H. St. J. K. Donisthorpe, F. D. Godman, A. H. Jones, and R. W. Lloyd, the Hon. Walter Rothschild, and Messrs. E. Saunders and C. O. Waterhouse. The election to fill a vacancy on the Council and in the office of Secretary caused by the resignation of Mr. J. J. Walker was adjourned to March 7th.—The President delivered an address, in which he reviewed the advantages and disadvantages under which entomologists and other men of science now labour as compared with the conditions existing at the beginning of the century. He called attention to certain abuses prevalent, instancing, among others, the hasty and ill-digested nature of much of the work now published, the result, as he believed, of the facilities that are given for publishing. Having referred also to the vast increase in the number and variety of the publications which a student must consult in order to be fully acquainted with the work being done in his special branch of study, Mr. Verrall proceeded to suggest that there should be an international agreement for the purpose not only of restricting the number of the publications to be recognized, but of exercising some control over their contents, in order that worthless papers might be excluded. In conclusion, he briefly summarized the reforms which he considered essential to be effected at the beginning of the new century.—A vote of thanks, proposed by Prof. Meldola, and seconded by Mr. Blandford, was unanimously accorded to the President for his address, and to the President and the other officers for their services to the Society during the past year.—Messrs. Verrall, McLachlan, Gahan, and Champion spoke in reply.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 17.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. E. M. Nelson, President, in the chair.—The President said it was with very great regret that he had to announce the death of the Treasurer, Mr. W. T. Suffolk. He was an old member of the Society, having joined it in 1863. In addition to acting as Treasurer for some years, he had examined and catalogued the slides (about 7,700 in number) in the Society's cabinet, and had remounted a great number of them which had been found to be leaking

or otherwise imperfect. A resolution expressing the great sympathy of the Council with Miss Suffolk and also acknowledging her gift to the Society of her uncle's cabinet of slides was read to the meeting; and at the request of the President the Fellows present endorsed the action of the Council by show of hands.—After the Report of the Council for the past year and the statement of accounts had been read and adopted, the President announced that the following had been elected as officers and Council for the ensuing year: *President*, W. Carruthers; *Vice-Presidents*, A. W. Bennett, G. C. Karop, A. W. Michael, E. M. Nelson; *Treasurer*, J. J. Vezev; *Secretaries*, Rev. Dr. W. H. Dallinger and Dr. R. G. Hebb; *Ordinary Members of Council*, J. M. Allen, Conrad Beck, Dr. R. Braithwaite, E. T. Browne, Rev. E. Carr, E. Dadswell, Sir Ford North, H. G. Plimmer, T. H. Powell, C. F. Rousset, Dr. J. Tatham, G. Western; *Curator*, C. F. Rousset.—The President then delivered his annual address, on the work done during the past year in connexion with the Society, including the standardization of the substage and eyepieces, and concluded by reading a paper which was a continuation of the optical subjects dealt with in his previous addresses, and had special reference to the aplanatic oil-immersion front and the construction of the Huyghenian eyepiece.—Mr. Michael proposed a vote of thanks to the President, not only for the address which they had just heard, but also for his eminent services to the Society during the time he had occupied the chair. In this period he had given a series of addresses which formed an admirable record of the practical application of the principles upon which the optical part of the microscope is constructed.—Dr. Braithwaite seconded the vote of thanks.—The President then introduced his successor, Mr. W. Carruthers, who, having taken the chair, gave a short address.—Mr. Rousset exhibited a mounted specimen of *Strophaceros eichhorni*, a rotifer which is very difficult to kill with its cilia fully extended, but after many trials Mr. Rousset has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty, and the specimen exhibited presented a very lifelike appearance.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 30.—Sir Douglas Fox, President, in the chair. The paper read was on 'Steamers for Winter Navigation and Ice-breaking,' by Mr. R. Runeberg.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Jan. 29.—Mr. J. G. Gordon in the chair.—Mr. Bennett Brough delivered the second of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'The Nature and Yield of Metalliferous Deposits,' confining his remarks to the principal gold deposits throughout the world.

Jan. 30.—Sir George Birdwood in the chair.—Mr. Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum, read a paper before the Applied Art Section of the Society on 'Niello Work,' illustrating his remarks by a beautiful series of lantern-slides prepared and coloured by himself.

Jan. 31.—Major L. Darwin in the chair.—A paper on 'The Undeveloped Resources of the Bolivian Andes' was read by Sir Martin Conway, who has recently returned from a mountaineering expedition in that part of South America. The paper was illustrated by lantern-photographs taken by the lecturer, and was followed by a discussion.

HISTORICAL.—Jan. 18.—Dr. A. W. Ward, President, in the chair.—The Rev. E. H. Jones and Mr. J. S. H. Guest were elected Fellows; and the City Library, Springfield, and the Institut National of Paris were admitted as subscribing libraries.—A paper was read by Mrs. D'Arcy Collyer on 'The Diplomatic Correspondence between England and Russia in the First Half of the Eighteenth Century.'—The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—Jan. 26.—Prof. Lodge, President, in the chair.—A paper by Prof. Ayrton and Mr. Mather on 'Some Developments in the Use of Price's Guard Wire in Insulation Tests' was read by Prof. Ayrton.—Mr. Appleyard then read a paper on 'A Fault-Test for Braided and other Cable-Core.'—A paper on 'Reflection and Transmission of Electric Waves along Wires,' by Dr. E. Barton and Mr. L. Lownds, was read by Dr. Barton.—A paper on 'The Frequency of Transverse Vibrations of a Stretched Indiarubber Cord,' by Mr. T. J. Baker, was taken as read.—Mr. Appleyard exhibited some mirrors produced inside incandescent electric lamps by the application of voltages much above those for which the lamps were designed, and the consequent degradation of the filaments.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Victoria Institute, 4½.—General Monthly.
- Royal Institution, 8.—General Monthly.
- London Institution, 8.—'A Moorish Capital,' Mr. F. G. Afalo.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'Leibniz's Doctrine of Substance as deduced from his Logic,' Rev. R. Russell.
- Society of Engineers, 7½.—President's Address.

- Mon. Society of Arts, 8.—'The Nature and Yield of Metalliferous Deposits,' Lecture III, Mr. B. H. Brough. (Cantor Lectures.)
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—President's Address.
- Geographical, 8½.—'A Fragment of the Geography of England: South-West Sussex,' Dr. H. K. Mill.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Structure and Classification of Fishes,' Lecture IV, Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'Progress in Architecture,' Lecture III, Prof. G. Aitchison.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Moving Loads on Railway Underbridges,' Mr. W. E. Farr; 'Note on the Floor System of Girder Bridges,' Mr. C. F. Findlay.
- Zoological, 8½.—Notes on the 'Transformations of some South African Lepidoptera,' Col. J. M. Fawcett; 'On Mammals obtained in South-Western Arabia by Messrs. Percival and Dodson,' Mr. Oldfield Thomas; 'On a Small Collection of Decapod Crustaceans from Freshwaters in North Borneo,' Mr. L. A. Borradaile.
- Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.—'Roman Villa at Biddenden, Hampshire,' the Rev. G. Engleheart; 'The Regia, Rome,' Dr. S. H. Forbes; 'Lenden Fossils,' Dr. A. C. Fryer.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Housing of the Poor,' Mr. E. Wilson.
- Geological, 8.—'Bala Lake and the River-System of North Wales,' Mr. F. Leake; 'Foraminifera from an Upper Cambrian Horizon in the Malverna,' Mr. F. Chapman.
- Entomological, 8.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Christian Symbols and Emblems,' Mr. A. Oliver.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Modern Astronomy,' Lecture I, Prof. H. H. Turner.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'Progress in Architecture,' Lecture IV, Prof. G. Aitchison.
- Royal, 4½.
- Society of Arts, 4½.—'New Projects of Railway Communication with India,' Mr. J. M. Maclean.
- London Institution, 6.—'Curiosities of Criticism,' Mr. J. Churton Collins.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Standardization of Electrical Engineering Plant,' Mr. R. P. Sellon.
- Mathematical, 8.—'A Formula in the Theory of the Theta-Functions,' Prof. A. C. Dixon; 'Some Elementary Distributions of Stress in Three Dimensions,' Mr. J. H. Michell; Motion, 'That the number of the members of the Society may be increased by further elections to 350.'
- Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'Ancient Seal found in Merionethshire,' Mr. R. H. Wood; 'Medieval Altar Frontal from Eton, Gloucestershire,' Mrs. Chester Master; 'Report as Local Secretary for Kent, Part II,' Mr. G. Payne.
- Chemical, 8½.—Victor Meyer Memorial Lecture, Prof. T. E. Thorpe.
- Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Our Household Gods, their Design and Designers,' Mr. E. Foley.
- Fri. Physical, 5.—Annual Meeting, President's Address.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Background Sources of Water-Supply,' Mr. D. E. Lloyd-Davies. (Students' Meeting.)
- Philological, 8.—Paper by Mr. I. Gollancz.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Symbolism and Symbolic Fermentation,' Prof. J. Heynolds Green.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Idea of Tragedy in Ancient and Modern Drama,' Lecture I, Mr. W. L. Courtney.

Science Gossip.

AN ancient "clog," or perpetual almanac, of crab-apple wood, 18½ in. long by 1½ in. broad, will be sold at Sotheby's on February 27th, the first well-preserved specimen of its kind to occur for some years. It is identical with a "clog" in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, and very nearly so with a larger one in the British Museum. The system for the Golden Numbers is the usual one of the Roman notation, with the letter cyphers placed vertically to suit the arrangement for space. There are four sides, the first of which contains 84 days from January 1st to March 25th; the second, 91 days from March 26th to June 24th; the third, 98 days from June 25th to September 30th; and the fourth, 92 days from October 1st to December 31st.

THE same sale comprises a copy of the only surgical book which is known for certain to have found its way to Stratford-on-Avon in the time of Shakespeare, T. Gale's 'Certaine Workes of Chirurgerie,' 1586; it was the subject of an action against Philip Rogers in the same year (1604) in which that individual was sued by the poet for a debt for malt.

THE *Builder* publishes this week a long criticism on the Report of the Royal Commission on London Water Supply, considered from the points of view of administration, water supply, and finance.

MR. ELLIS, F.R.A.S., formerly of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, has communicated an interesting paper to the December number of the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society on the relation between magnetic disturbances and the period of solar-spot frequency. In previous papers communicated to the Royal Society (which have been already noticed in the *Athenæum*) he had shown that the diurnal range of magnetic declination and horizontal force, as registered at the Royal Observatory through a long succession of years, is found to vary, both in period and magnitude, in close accordance with the variation of sun-spot frequency. In this he proves that a distinct relation also exists between magnetic disturbance, considered apart from diurnal variation, and sun-spot frequency, more or less marked, and much more marked in some sun-

spot periods than in others, there having been great magnetic activity at the sun-spot maximum of 1870, and unusual magnetic quiet at the sun-spot minima of 1856 and 1879—in a remarkable degree at the latter epoch. In the same paper he points out an annual inequality in the frequency of magnetic disturbance, having maxima at the equinoxes and minima at the solstices, to which there is no counterpart in the variation of sun-spot frequency.

PROF. W. CERASKI, Director of the Observatory at Moscow, states (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3614) that Madame L. Ceraski, whilst comparing photographs taken by M. Blajko, one of the assistants, discovered a new variable star of the Algol type in the constellation Cygnus. Its approximate place is R. A. 19h 43m, N. P. D. 57° 32'; the whole period 6d 0h 9m; the usual magnitude about the tenth, which sinks when at a minimum to the twelfth or fainter.

THE first annual report of the Director (Prof. George E. Hale) of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, for the year ending September 30th, 1899, has recently been issued. It indicates a good beginning in several directions, much use having been made of the great forty-inch telescope, but there is great need of a permanent endowment for effective employment of the increasing appliances. Vol. I. of the *Annals of the Yerkes Observatory*, containing a catalogue of all double stars discovered by Prof. Burnham, will shortly be published.

MR. J. TEBBUTT has just communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a valuable series of observations of Tempel's second periodical comet obtained by him last autumn at Windsor, New South Wales.

WE have received the tenth number of Vol. XXVIII. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, the principal matter in which is Prof. Tacchini's account of the solar spots and other phenomena during the third quarter of 1899, which appears to be an epoch of minimum, the number of spots and faculae showing a diminution from the previous quarter, whilst that of the protuberances is nearly stationary.

FINE ARTS

Byzantine Constantinople: the Walls of the City and adjoining Historical Sites. By Alexander van Millingen. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. (Murray.)

WE are glad to welcome the first scientific work that has appeared in English—and, within its own limits, the most satisfactory book that has been written in any language—on the topography of mediæval Constantinople. Dr. Mordtmann's 'Esquisse Topographique,' published seven years ago, announced a new period for the archaeology of Byzantium, but the curiously unfortunate arrangement of that little work seriously impaired its interest and utility. Mr. van Millingen's arrangement could not easily be improved, and his method is excellently thorough. He states all the archaeological and literary data for each identification, sets out fully the pros and cons in doubtful cases, and draws his conclusions with caution and impartiality. He has wisely restricted the scope of his book to the walls, including the harbours and the adjacent buildings, for it is these parts of the city which are least difficult of access to archaeologists. Until the Turkish authorities are induced to permit excavations, no progress can be made towards a solution of the problems connected with the Great Palace and other interior portions of the

city. Are we over-sanguine in auguring from the interest which the Ottoman Government, under the auspices of Hamdi Bey, has recently affected in the antiquities of the infidel, that such a permission may be accorded in the near future? A sentence in Mr. van Millingen's preface suggests that he contemplates another volume on the parts of Byzantine topography which he has not treated here. No one is better qualified; but it is permissible to think that such a volume should be deferred till new archaeological evidence has been won by the spade.

Admirable photographs and plans enable the reader to realize the fortifications, especially the great landwalls, and to follow the author's arguments. All the public and military gates of the Theodosian wall, from the Sea of Marmora to the Tekfour Serai, have been satisfactorily identified, largely by the investigations of Dr. Mordtmann. There cannot, in our opinion, remain any reasonable doubt that the Edirne Kapoussi is the disputed gate of Charisius. Just south of the Tekfour Serai the triple fortification of Theodosius comes to an end, to be continued by the walls of Manuel Comnenus, Leo the Armenian, and Heraclius, which encompass the quarter of Blachernæ. Mr. van Millingen's book will probably do much to bury an old error which, though exploded, has not yet finally disappeared, as to the identity of the Tekfour Serai. This remarkable ruin is not part of the palace of Blachernæ, nor yet is it, as Gyllius thought, the palace of the Hebdomon, but the so-called "Palace of the Porphyrogenetos" mentioned by Cantacuzene and Critobulus. It is not certain who was the purple-born prince from whom it derived this name, and we cannot agree with Mr. van Millingen in the opinion that he was Constantine VII. Another cognate error, still more deadly, more inveterate, and less excusable, was the location of the Hebdomon palace in the north-western quarter of the city. The persistency of this error, which, though discerned by a few scholars, has been finally dissipated only within the last ten years, was perhaps chiefly due to the authority of Ducange. It was maintained in spite of the certain fact that Hebdomon signified the seventh milestone (whether from the Milliarium or from the Forum of Constantine), and in spite of several texts which clearly proved that the palace was on the Sea of Marmora. The site of the Hebdomon suburb at Makrikeui is now established beyond a doubt, and it follows "as a corollary" that the Cyclobion, which used to be considered a fort attached to the Golden Gate, was somewhere in the neighbourhood, most probably at Zeitin Bournou, on a tongue of land east of Makrikeui. It need hardly be pointed out that the determination of these sites is of great historical importance.

The author has dealt well with the difficulties which beset the gates on the Golden Horn and the numerous harbours on the Sea of Marmora. He has, we think, established the important conclusion that the palace and harbour of Hormisdas are the same, under an earlier name, as the palace and harbour of Bucoleon. And he has shown that at the time of the fourth crusade the name "palace of Bucoleon" was used in a wider than its strict sense. When

Villehardouin speaks of "le palais de Bouchelyon" as one of the two great imperial residences, the other being Blachern, he assuredly means the Great Palace, including the adjacent Bucoleon, and not the Bucoleon alone.

There is a good number of lapses and minor errors in this book. Perhaps the ugliest is "jus Italicus." A well-known ecclesiastical historian is consistently mis-called, and the author has not mastered the imperial name of the illustrious Athenais, whom he has more than once occasion to mention. But these slips, and others which we have noted, are not of such a kind as to detract from the value of a much-needed work.

Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers. By F. J. Britten. (Batsford.)—Mr. Britten is well known to have made a special study of clocks and watches, and his present volume is a republication in a modified and improved form of his interesting treatise on 'Former Clock and Watch Makers and their Work.' The book is conspicuous for the number of excellent illustrations it contains, and for this purpose, as well as for the improvement of his letterpress, the author has drawn largely on the fine assemblage of clocks at Windsor. Considerable additions, too, have been made to the valuable "list of old makers." The book is deserving of warm praise, but we hope Mr. Britten will forgive us if we suggest some trifling corrections for a future edition. As we pointed out before, Julius Cæsar most certainly did not "meet with" a clepsydra in England; he no doubt brought his clock with him. There were two Sir William Congreves, father and son, and Mr. Britten has failed to distinguish clearly between them. We believe it was the younger who invented the Congreve clock. Daniel (Mr. Britten calls him David) Bouquet was, we fancy, by birth a Swiss. Another Swiss who attained to celebrity as a clockmaker, Justin Vulliamy, seems to have come to England as early as 1704, although Mr. Britten implies a later date. Again, may we ask, is not the old clock once at Dover, now in the South Kensington Museum, of Swiss origin?

Grotesque Alphabet of 1464. Reproduced in Facsimile from the Original Woodcuts in the British Museum, with an Introduction by Campbell Dodgson.—The Trustees of the British Museum have conferred a benefit on all interested in early wood-engraving by the publication of this excellent facsimile, and Mr. Dodgson has done a service of no less value by placing this series of grotesques once and for all in its true position as the original of the three known types—this, the Basle alphabet, and the engraved set at Bologna. It is to be hoped that the result of this book will be a more minute criticism of style than has hitherto obtained. It is, in fact, from the wood-engraver's standpoint only that these designs are of any value, the leaf of ornament which closes the alphabet excepted.

A Few Suggestions of Plain Letterings for Artists and Others. (Chiswick Press.)—This little tract contains ten sets of Roman capitals of various provenance collected by Mr. Jacobi for the use of artists. The third of them is the most inoffensive in design; the seventh, which is an American enlargement of the Kelmscott Press capitals, is a standing proof of the designer's incapacity to grasp the first principles of the relation of form to size. It is a pity that some of our type-designers cannot take lessons from the men who paint the commonest notice-boards in little Italian towns like Perugia.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY WINTER EXHIBITION. (Third and Concluding Notice.)

THE Duke of Norfolk's portrait of Charles I. (No. 37) is one of the best, if not the best, and it served as the original of many repetitions which the fervid loyalty of the epoch succeeding the king's execution called into being. A later work than No. 20, to which we have already alluded as belonging to the Duke of Grafton, it belongs to the more highly idealized likenesses of the monarch, and the large, prominent, almost "floating" eyes, full-sized nose, small chin, and sensuous lips, so obvious in No. 20, are not nearly so distinct in the full front view of the features which No. 37 depicts. There must have been a regular manufacture of such likenesses, and it was from them Walter Scott's impression of the royal face was derived. We see the same inspiration in Lord Galway's picture (57) and Lord Denbigh's (117). Nos. 37 and 117 are severally types of their class; in the former the king's hand rests on his helmet, in the latter it rests on a great symbolic crystal sphere. In each the expression is elevated and the demeanour poetized. We take it that the numerous portraits with the sphere are variants, and were painted after the monarch's death, the crystal being an emblem of that celestial kingdom to which his "martyrdom" had removed him. The general veracity of the great painter received a most unexpected confirmation when Sir Henry Halford, who attended the exhumation of the remains of the king at Windsor, told Mr. Greville that "Charles's head was exactly as Van Dyck had painted him" (see 'The Greville Memoirs,' ii. 171, 1888).

The records of Van Dyck show that very many replicas (to say nothing of copies) of his likenesses of the king were made; for example, in the hands of the Verney family is a portrait (Grosvenor Gallery, No. 110) which was presented by Charles to Sir Edmund Verney (see No. 52 before us), and which the king was so pleased with that he had several replicas of it made, and, of course, distributed them among his adherents. How Van Dyck was paid for his work is set forth in the most edifying manner in the account which Carpenter discovered in the State Paper Office. As Carpenter gently said, "unsparing reductions were made in the charges of the artist by the hand of the king, more stringent than could have been anticipated from a monarch so liberal in his encouragement of the arts." The portrait of Sir John Minnes, No. 78, would now sell for, say, 2,000*l.* It was put down at 20*l.* by Van Dyck; the king hardly "encouraged the arts" by pricing it 12*l.* This was in 1632, among the first payments made by the Crown to the artist, and long before the troubles began. On the same occasion another great work, now before us as No. 55, described by the painter as "Le Prince Charles avecq le ducq de Jarc Princesse Maria Pse Elizabeth P. Anna"—i.e., five life-size, whole-length figures—was modestly valued at 200*l.*; for this Charles thought 100*l.* enough. Van Dyck's pension was five years in arrear at this time. It is likely that "Une Reyne vestu en blanc," for which 50*l.* was asked, and apparently paid—at least, that price passed for payment—is the Marquis of Lansdowne's *Portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria* (76), the finest and sweetest of all her likenesses. It is intact, and if it has faded at all has done so in harmony with itself. It is soft, pure, luminous, and homogeneous as a whole; the charm of the pearl-white dress and its trimmings of cherry-colour ribbons, the renowned great pearls, the dark amber background, and the brilliant flesh-tints of her Majesty time very soon took away, constitute a colour scheme the master never excelled. The picture is Smith's No. 29 Supplement, and was, he tells us, imported from Italy about 1840, and in 1842 sold at Christie's for 500 guineas. It would fetch at least 2,000*l.*

now. It was No. 100 at the Academy in 1877. Of course it does not at all follow that because there are portraits of Henrietta Maria dressed in white at Windsor and elsewhere this is not the picture for which 50*l.* was asked. The king's gallery was completely dispersed, and scattered through the Low Countries, France, Italy, and Spain. There is no wedding-ring, and it would seem, therefore, that the queen did not sit for the beautifully painted hands, which are, we think, undoubtedly by Van Dyck himself. The magnificently carved frame appears to be the work of an Italian of the period, and contrasts strangely with the numerous original frames here, which are so rich in character, with their satyric masks and foliage in low relief, and so designed as to comprise those external counter mouldings modern craftsmen artistically omit. They are, too, contrived so that they cast hardly any shadows upon the pictures they protect, but do not obscure any part of. The curious observer will find instances of this under the numbers 36, 44, 52, 64, 96, 99, and 102. All these frames are manifestly the work of one hand, doubtless that of a Fleming in Van Dyck's train. Though all containing pictures of the artist's English time, they are not English, but Flemish.

One of the most interesting as well as most excellent examples in Gallery II. is the Duke of Devonshire's *Lucius Cary, Second Viscount Falkland* (28), a half-length, life-size portrait. The face possesses a charm unusual even in a gallery of Van Dycks, of being exactly what might be expected—refined, emphatically high-bred; the clear-cut features and the oversensitive, eager, concentrated expression are entirely true to the man's character, and, though the handling is unusually slight, it is firmly drawn, and the painting of the flesh is excellent. It appears to have darkened, but is otherwise intact. There is another capital portrait of Falkland in the possession of Lord Clarendon, which was No. 658 at the National Portrait Exhibition, 1866. Lord Arundell lent yet another to the same exhibition as No. 619 (showing a dress similar to that before us), which being engraved by Thompson for 'Lodge's Portraits' is the popularly accepted likeness of Falkland. In 1866 we said it had "not a touch of Van Dyck's hand." See Smith's No. 623. Though attributed to Van Dyck, it looks very like a Frank Hals. Lord Clarendon's version was No. 72 at the British Institution in 1846; Lord Arundell's was No. 87 at the Grosvenor Gallery, 1887; that here in view has not been exhibited before. Of the same type of face, costume, and dress, and borrowed from the same collection as No. 28, is *Col. Charles Cavendish* (32). It is in equally excellent condition, and the flesh is rather more solidly painted; in all probability these pictures were executed for the same patron of Van Dyck, with whose heirs they have remained till now. No. 32, which represents the handsomer man, has been more sympathetically and more searchingly, if not more firmly studied. It is Smith's No. 486, and was first exhibited as No. 71 at the Grosvenor Gallery, 1887. Cavendish was the godson of the king, who gave him his own name. As he appears to be about twenty years old, this portrait must have been painted about 1640, i.e., not long before Van Dyck's own death.

The life-size *Portrait of Lady Wentworth* (21), dressed in full dark blue, enriched with white and many jewels, and cut exceptionally low across the bust, so as to follow the queen's fashion of the time, is a noble exercise in Van Dyck's somewhat mannered mood. Highly conventional are the actions of drawing back a curtain and going up a step. The glazing of the drapery over a carefully modelled ground of a neutral tint is very distinctly observable. Coming from Wentworth Woodhouse, it is, like the portraits of Falkland and Cavendish, an ancestral relic from an ancestral home. It is Smith's No. 75,

Supplement, and has not been exhibited till now. It is difficult to resist the charm of the *Duchess [Mary] of Richmond and her Dwarf, Mrs. Gibson* (31). The latter was the wife of Richard Gibson, another dwarf, who was a capital painter of miniatures which are still highly esteemed. The duchess's comely face is quite admirable, and the coloration of the picture, comprising rich dark blue and glowing amber in silks, is first rate. It seems to have been painted during the life of Sir Charles Herbert, her second husband. Her third husband is seen in Nos. 13, 18, and 29. This picture was No. 126 at the British Institution in 1824, and No. 19 at the Academy in 1875. A third group is at Wilton, Smith's No. 836. There was a similar group at Blenheim, Smith's No. 253, and a much-admired example, which was sold to Mr. Miller in 1886. See Waagen, iii. 123.

Lady Capel (33), like many noble English portraits, comes from that historic collection at The Grove. It has not been exhibited before, and came, no doubt, originally from Cassiobury. The *Portrait of the Painter* (35), pointing to a sunflower, an emblem of the king, holding up the large gold chain which crosses his shoulders, and looking at us so as to call attention to the latter, is an autobiographical record of his gratitude to the royal patron who, almost immediately on his coming to London, bestowed upon him a chain similar to that which had been given to Rubens. He appears to be about thirty-three years of age, which was his age when he entered the service of Charles, and his expression agrees with the known circumstances of his life. See Smith's No. 742. In the gallery at Gotha is a similar picture. The Duke of Newcastle has a replica of the present work, which is fully described in the *catalogue raisonné* of the Grosvenor Gallery exhibition in 1887. Its execution is a little hard.

The *Earl of Arundell* (42), a somewhat weaker repetition of No. 2, has suffered through the rubbing of its surface and partial fading of its colours; there is, to be sure, much brilliant execution in the beard, moustache, eyelids, and lips, but the cheeks are now too flat. The *Marriage of St. Catherine* (41) seems to be the picture which was the subject of a letter (unearthed by W. H. Carpenter and published in his 'Pictorial Notices' of Van Dyck, p. 57) from Sir Balthazar Gerbier to the Lord Treasurer Weston, whose portrait is No. 44. Gerbier, a well-known agent of the English Court at Brussels, on December 16th, 1631, wrote:—

"Believing that some rarity would be acceptable to your Excellency, to present either to the King or the Queen as a New Year's gift, I have purchased a very beautiful Virgin and St. Catherine, by the hand of Van Dyck, which I send your Excellency by the bearer. It is, I believe, one of the best pictures Van Dyck has executed, and I think will afford great pleasure to the King. I entreat your Excellency will be pleased to accept it from your very humble servant, B. G."

On pp. 62-3 of the same work there is a further letter on the same subject, which makes very plain that considerable friction existed at this time between Rubens and Van Dyck in relation to this picture. It is Smith's No. 3, and is well known by the engravings of Bolswert, Guzzi, Ragot, and Bloteling; it was formerly in the Church of the Récollets at Antwerp, and is believed to be the same as that which belonged to Mr. W. Agar Ellis, from whose collection it passed to that of the late Earl Grosvenor. Smith valued it at 1,000 guineas. It was at the Academy in 1871, 1876, and 1896, as well as at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887, No. 51. In the Royal Collection at Buckingham Palace is a Van Dyck of the same subject, differently treated, and known as "*Laplace des Vierges*," on account of the beauty of the principal figures. For it George IV. in 1820 gave 2,500 guineas. It is Smith's 234. About the latter superlative picture no dispute such as that referred to in Gerbier's letter could be possible. It was at the

British Institution in 1826 and 1827, and is now here as No. 46.

NOTES FROM ROME.

FROM the official report concerning the discovery of gold coins in the House of the Vestals I gather other particulars. The total weight of the 397 solidi amounts to 1,778 grammes, an average of 4½ grammes a piece. There are, however, considerable differences between the maxima and the minima in the fifty-six varieties of coins (4·515 grammes for one of Anthemius, 4·250 grammes for one of Valentinian III.). Considering that, according to the Constitution issued by Valentinian in 445 A.D. ('Cod. Theod.,' t. xxv. 'De Pretio Solidi'), 72 solidi were required to make a pound, we assume, from the most careful weighing of 300 solidi of Anthemius, all crisp and fresh from the mint, that the exact value of the pound in the first half of the fifth century was 322·56 grammes. The same value had been fixed at 327·457 grammes by Hultsch, Mommsen, and Marquardt, at 325·800 grammes by Cagnazzi (from the weights of serpentine in the Museo Nazionale, Naples), and at 325·050 grammes by Hubner (from bronze and serpentine weights found in Spain).

The coins of Anthemius give a specific weight of 19·031 grammes, but little inferior to that of pure gold (19·320 grammes). The imperial Byzantine mint issued its golden pieces, therefore, at a "title" varying from 982 to 987 thousandths, according to the alloy, which may have been of silver or copper.

I have visited once more the interesting excavations of S. Cecilia in Transtevere, under the guidance of their promoter and director Mgr. Pietro Crostarosa. The apartments discovered under the present church are divided into two sections by a longitudinal wall without doors or openings of any kind. Mgr. Crostarosa believes it to be the partition between the private and the public rooms of the same *domus*; but it seems to me more probable that there are two distinct and independent houses, the boundary wall of which follows the axis of the church. The house on the left is the nobler of the two, and contains, among other apartments, a hall of basilical type, with nave and aisles separated by two rows of clumsy brick pilasters. The house on the right must have belonged to a family of inferior rank, if we accept the conjecture of Prof. Man that the two circular tanks, described in my last notes, formed part of a tanner's establishment. The conjecture is the more acceptable if we consider that the district in which S. Cecilia is placed was mostly occupied by tanners, the most powerful and troublesome of the Roman trading guilds. Their headquarters—called "*Coriaria Septimiana*" from the Emperor Septimius Severus, who rebuilt and enlarged and endowed them at the beginning of the third century—were discovered in 1871 at the corner of the Via in Piscinula and the Via dei Salumi, not more than two hundred and thirty yards from S. Cecilia. Another indication of the social state of the owner is to be found in the poverty and simplicity of the family chapel or *lararium*. It consists of a recess in one of the walls, shaped like a loophole, with a figurine of Minerva, carved in low relief out of a piece of peperino, at the bottom, while the slanting sides are panelled with a couple of terra-cotta friezes, representing, if I remember right, a vintage scene. This second house is built over and amongst the remains of a much older one, dating from the second century B.C., when the level of the Transtevere was lower by six or seven feet, and when only stone was used in domestic architecture instead of bricks.

All these interesting relics will be left visible under the pavement of the present church, as has already been done with the "*Dominicum Clementis*," the house of John and Paul, and as

will be done, I hope, with those of Sudens and Gregory the Great.

The new year—or the new century as they choose to style it in Germany—could not have begun under better auspices, archaeologically speaking. Students, artists, and tourists know what an eyesore the church of S. Maria Liberatrice has been for years in the general view of the Forum and of the Palatine, since both places began to be excavated; and its existence in the most discussed point of Roman topography—where the Vicus Vestæ, the Nova Via, the street Post Castores, the Vicus Tuscus, and the so-called Scalse Anularise form an almost inextricable knot of lanes, thoroughfares, and steps, among such historical buildings as the House of the Vestals, the Augusteum and its appendix the hall “ad Minervam,” the temple of Castor and Pollux, &c.—has prevented us from solving many fundamental problems. Owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Minister of Public Instruction, the demolition has already begun of S. Maria Liberatrice, purchased by the State from the nuns of Torre dè Specchi at a cost of 230,000 lire. I am personally interested in the enterprise on account of the controversy about S. Maria Antiqua, in which Prof. Grisar and myself have stood and stand against the illustrious editor of the ‘*Liber Pontificalis*,’ Louis Duchesne. We contend that the church now being demolished is the modern representative of the once famous diaconia of S. Maria Antiqua, established here (in the inner hall of the Augusteum) at the end of the fourth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary in opposition to the worship of Vesta, the headquarters of which were on the opposite side of the street. Prof. Duchesne, on the contrary, identifies the old diaconia with the present S. Maria Nuova (S. Francesca Romana), and says that the old church known to exist under S. Maria Liberatrice was dedicated to St. Antony, relying exclusively on the authority of the ‘*Mirabilia Urbis*,’ in which mention is made of an ‘*ecclesia S. Antoni iuxta palatium Catiline* [the Augusteum] et locum qui dicitur Infernus.” The disputed church is still in existence, although buried under thirty or forty feet of rubbish. It was discovered in 1702 by a contractor named Andrea Bianchi, and there are two descriptions of it: one by Galletti in the Vatican Library (Cod. Miscell. xxxiii.), another, by Valesio, in Cancellieri’s ‘*Solenni Possessi*,’ p. 370. The church, level with the floor of the Augusteum, ended in an apse, the frescoes of which represented the Saviour, several saints, and the figure of Paul I. (757-767), with the square nimbus and the legend “Sanctiss. Paulus Romanus Papa.” The intrusiveness of water from the old springs of Juturna made it impossible to leave the trenches open, and, in spite of the efforts of Pope Benedict XIV. to keep the church accessible, the ground was levelled again by order of Sister Costanza di Santacroce, abbess of the monastery of Torre dè Specchi. The rediscovery of this interesting place will show, no doubt, which of the two contending parties is in the right.

The excavation of the Senate house at S. Adriano has proved successful beyond our most sanguine hopes. First of all we find a very telling object lesson of the progressive raising of the Roman soil in the four thresholds of the building, the lowest of which is level with the Curia itself; the second marks the accumulation of rubbish after the Norman fire in 1084; the third the raising of the ground in 1654, when Father Alfonso Sotomayor reduced the church to its present state; the fourth corresponds with the present level of the city.

Diocletian’s Curia had but one gate, accessible from the Comitium by a flight of three or four marble steps. The lower part of the façade was panelled with marble slabs, the upper was coated with plaster in imitation of marble veneering. Portions of the jambs of the

original door are still *in situ*, and the pavement of the inner hall is also in good condition. When we think that these very marble slabs have been trodden by all the *virī clarissimi* who took a share in the political life of Rome from the beginning of the fourth to the middle of the sixth century, who witnessed the agony and the lingering death of the queen of the world, who fought the great battles between Christianity and polytheism; when we consider that these very steps were ascended, and this very threshold crossed, by St. Ambrose and Symmachus, by King Theodoric and Cathodoric, and by all the illustrious Anicii, Acilii, Olybrii, Petronii, Alfenii, Decii, Ceionii, &c., whose name appear in section iii. part v. of the sixth volume of the ‘*Corpus Inscr.*,’ we cannot help being impressed on entering again the famous hall, the door of which has remained inaccessible since the Norman fire. Among the precious relics brought to light in the excavation of the Curia, I must mention a fragment of the architrave belonging not to the original door of Diocletian, but to a restoration made in the first half of the fifth century by a magistrate named Neratius, probably a prefect of the city. We already knew, in a general way, that Diocletian’s building had undergone a certain amount of repairs from the inscription of the ‘*Secretarium amplissimi Senatūs*,’ ‘*Corpus Inscr.*,’ vi. 1718, which mentions two restorations, the first by one of the Flavians of unknown date, the second by Flavius Annianus Eucharis Epiphanius, prefect of the city in 412. The building had been evidently injured in the Gothic pillage of 410. We are inclined to attribute to the same event the restorations made by Neratius to the Hall of Assembly, also on account of the paleography of the newly found inscription, which shows the influence of the so-called Sirician style in a peculiar flourish of the apices. When the Senate house was christianized about 630 A.D. by Pope Honorius I., who dedicated the Hall of Assembly to S. Adriano and the Secretarium to S. Martina, the inscription of Neratius (in which the building was expressly styled *CVRIA SENATVS*), was plastered over, and a new inscription painted over the plaster in big red letters. The inscription was metrical, and began with the imperative *ASPICE*... The raising of this interesting bit of plaster and its transference to canvas have been successfully accomplished by Signor Cecconi Principi, the well-known specialist, to whom we owe the preservation of some of the masterpieces of Polidoro da Caravaggio, which but for his skill would have shared the fate of the houses on the front of which they were painted or “graffiti.” One of these houses decorated by Polidoro is just being demolished in the Via Tomacelli. There is a good engraving of its frieze by Galestruzzi.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

Fine-Art Gossip.

On Tuesday evening last the Royal Academicians elected three Associates: Mr. H. S. Tuke, the able painter of nudes, sunlight, and sea views; Mr. J. Belcher, the well-known architect; and Mr. A. Drury, whose beautiful and original ‘*Base and Column for Electric Light*,’ and statue of Dr. J. Priestley, for Leeds, were prominent at last year’s Academy.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club has just opened a collection of chased and embossed steel and iron work of European origin. It will remain on view till the 1st of April next. Visitors are admitted by tickets to be obtained from members.

The Pastel Society’s Exhibition was opened to-day (Saturday) to the public at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

The Society of Women Artists will on Monday next open its exhibition in the gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall

Mall.—In the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours a small gathering of works by Birket Foster and G. H. Andrews, eminent deceased members, has been added to the current exhibition, which we have already noticed.

At the Continental Gallery the visitor will find, besides a number of Mr. Sainton’s fine drawings in silver and gold point, some of which are new, a considerable collection of paintings in oil by Messrs. Wilfred Ball, F. Brangwin (including his ‘*Burial at Sea*’), R. M. Chevalier (sketches in Cairo), D. Hardy, De Littrow, A. Normann (Norwegian landscapes), and J. van Beers, and a number of reduced versions of highly popular and effective pictures by Munkacsy, including his really vigorous and pathetic ‘*At the Mont de Piété*,’ by which his reputation was secured, and his characteristically dramatic ‘*Christ before Pilate*,’ which did not, in our opinion, enhance that reputation. The much larger original was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, several years ago.

By a regrettable oversight Sir Henry Acland was described last week in our notice of Mr. Ruskin as the late Sir Henry Acland. We much regret that the error escaped detection till too late.

The second annual exhibition of paintings by the Berkshire Art Society is now being held in the Corporation Art Gallery, Reading, and will be open daily (Thursdays excepted) until March 24th next.

The Société des Amis du Louvre is going to present to the great museum a work of Piero della Francesca, bought from the Duchâtel Collection last year.

The sculptors employed for the purpose have completed the restoration of the statues which decorate the west front of Notre Dame de Paris.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN’S HALL.—Symphony Concert.
PRINCES’ GALLERIES.—Curtius Club.

THERE was a large audience at the Queen’s Hall last Saturday afternoon, yet the programme only included two small songs by Wagner, and there was no Russian music. The programmes for the series show, indeed, a reaction. Mozart appears to be advancing towards the future recently prophesied for him by Dr. Richter; his name appears on all four programmes—although, as we remarked last week, special honour might have been paid him on the anniversary of his birth—and two of the works, the solemn ‘*Mauerische Trauermusik*’ and the ‘*Idomeneo*’ Overture, are but little known. There is a name which we do not find in the present list, viz., that of Schubert, and yet there are orchestral compositions of his which still await a hearing. For the present, however, the omens are decidedly more favourable. The main attraction on Saturday was undoubtedly M. Ysaye, the Belgian violinist. There is no mistake as to his playing. His technique is masterly and his tone full and rich; yet these qualities, great in themselves, only appeal to the intellect and the senses. The clear, intelligent interpretation of whatever work he may be interpreting satisfies musicians; but emotion is the magnet by which he draws his audience under his sway. He threw his whole soul into Saint-Saëns’s *B minor Concerto*, a composition full of dainty melody and supremely clever work-

manship, yet one which in the hands of a merely skilful player would not prove of much account. Lalo's 'Symphonie Espagnole' is a greater work; the skill displayed both in the music and in the orchestration is undeniable, but this serves to heighten the effect of some truly quaint, characteristic Spanish folk-themes, or clever imitations thereof. In this work the violinist was heard to still greater advantage. And in Beethoven's Romance in G, which he played by way of encore, he made evident that mere virtuosity was not the special secret of his success with his audience. The performance of Mozart's 'Linz' Symphony in C, and, indeed, of all the orchestral music, under the direction of Mr. Wood, was exceptionally fine. Miss Kirkby Lunn was the vocalist.

Mr. A. Dolmetsch gave a lecture-concert at the Curtius Club on Wednesday evening. The musical illustrations were attractive. There were quaint pieces for the soft-toned viols composed by Martin Pierson and Thomas Morley; and pieces for the lute from the Straloch manuscript in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and for the viola da gamba by English and French composers. The music composed for those instruments naturally sounds best when performed on them. The same is undoubtedly true of much harpsichord music, especially in virtuosic pieces such as those of Domenico Scarlatti, one of which was played on a fine old instrument by Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch. Not only is certain colouring to be obtained suitable to the music, but there are certain technical effects which cannot be properly realized on a pianoforte. When, however, Mr. Dolmetsch asks us to listen to Bach's Prelude in B flat from the first part of the 'Well-tempered Clavier'—he spared us the fugue which was announced on the programme—we do so out of curiosity, for we know that Bach himself played his fugues on that instrument. But if the composer were now living we believe he would prefer to hear his great music on a modern pianoforte. Bach on a clavichord sounds to modern ears somewhat like a musical joke. Mr. Dolmetsch is extreme in some of his opinions, and yet his concert-lecture proved highly interesting and profitable.

Musical Gossip.

The Royal Choral Society gave a performance of Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul' at the Albert Hall on Thursday of last week. The feature of the performance was the admirable rendering of the choruses. Mr. Watkin Mills offered a capable interpretation of the solos belonging to the principal part in the oratorio. The other soloists were Miss Esther Palliser, Miss Emily Foxcroft (who then made a successful debut at these concerts), Mr. Gregory Hast, Mr. Ivor Foster, and Mr. Harry Dearth. Mr. H. L. Balfour presided at the organ.

The concert given on Tuesday at St. James's Hall in aid of the distress in St. Kitts, Nevis, and Montserrat was well attended. There was an attractive programme, though carried out in very irregular fashion. Miss Evangeline Florence, Madame Belle Cole, Mr. Gregory Hast, Miss Adela Verne, Miss Kathleen Purcell (an excellent harpist), and other well-known artists took part in the programme. Recitations by Mrs. Brown-Potter, Miss Marie Shedlock (in

French), and Mr. Mark Ambient were highly appreciated.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society gave the second concert of its twenty-eighth season at Queen's Hall last Wednesday evening. No orchestral novelty was attempted, but a good performance of Beethoven's Symphony in A went to the credit of the painstaking instrumentalists, under the guidance of Mr. Ernest Ford, the buoyancy and spirit of the first and last movements being well brought out. Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture opened the concert, and other pieces presented were Donizetti's Overture to 'The Daughter of the Regiment,' Massenet's bright and pleasing 'Scènes Pittoresques,' and Boccherini's Minuet for strings. Herr Georg Lieblich gave a neat, if undistinguished, performance of Chopin's Ballade in A flat, and vocal music was provided by Miss Stewart Dyer and Mr. Ivor Foster.

The new organ built by Messrs. Henry Willis & Sons for the Royal Academy of Music was formally opened on Thursday evening, January 25th, at Tenterden Street. The old organ just removed out of the place, which it had occupied for well-nigh a quarter of a century, was by no means worthy of the institution. The new organ has nine great, nine swell, six choir, and five pedal stops, and ten couplers. Various pieces played by professors of the Academy, MM. W. S. Hoyte, E. H. Lemare, H. W. Richards, and H. R. Rose displayed the fine tone and resources of the instrument. We must also mention some excellent violin playing by Miss E. Byford, a clever 'Nocturne,' a vocal trio by Miss Elsie Horne (student), also the praiseworthy singing of Verdi's 'Lauda alla Vergine' by the Misses E. M. Wood, K. K. Williams, and E. M. Nutter, and Mrs. Franks.

An important change has been made in connexion with the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace next June. The grand rehearsal, hitherto held on a Friday, will take place on a Saturday (June 16th), and each of the three festival performances will likewise fall one day later in the following week, i.e., on Tuesday, June 19th; Thursday, June 21st; and Saturday, June 23rd. The directors believe that this new arrangement will prove more convenient to the public. 'The Messiah' and 'Israel' will be given as usual, also a miscellaneous programme.

The eighty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society will commence at Queen's Hall on March 8th. There will be the usual seven concerts. New works are announced by MM. Granville Bantock, F. H. Cowen, E. Elgar, Otto Manns, S. Coleridge-Taylor, W. H. Thorley, and last, but not least, Dr. Dvorák. The list of pianists is a strong one; it includes Madame Carreño and MM. Busoni, Von Dohnányi, Lamond, Paderewski, and Rosenthal.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Musical Association is called for February 13th, in order to discuss the question of establishing a connexion between that society and the Internationale Musikgesellschaft, a learned society recently inaugurated at Berlin, which has already thirty-two branches in different countries. Its object is to promote literary intercourse between the musicians of various countries.

The Crystal Palace Concerts will be resumed on February 24th, and will continue until March 31st. The following novelties are announced: new scene, 'Cleopatra,' by Frances Allitsen; Symphonic Poem (after Edgar Allan Poe's 'The Raven'), by J. Holbrooke; and symphony, 'Walt Whitman,' by W. H. Bell. Madame Carreño will appear at the first concert, M. César Thomson at the second, Herr Klengel at the fourth, Herr Rosenthal at the fifth, and Miss Maud MacCarthy at the last of the series. Mr. Waddington Cooke will make a first appearance as pianist on March 10th.

The orchestra, as usual, will be under the direction of Mr. August Manns.

A PURCELL OPERATIC SOCIETY has been formed, with the initial purpose of reviving the works of Purcell, Arne, Handel, Gluck, &c. The first production will be Purcell's 'Dido and Æneas,' of which three consecutive performances are to be given in the spring at the Hampstead Conservatoire.

THE death is announced of Ludwig Bussler, the esteemed theorist, and musical critic of the Berlin *Nationalzeitung*. From among his numerous works may be mentioned: 'Musikalische Elementarlehre' (1867), of which a third edition was published in 1882; 'Kontrapunkt u. Fuge im freien Tonsatz' (1878); and 'Lexikon der Harmonie' (1889). From 1879 Bussler was teacher of theory at the Stern Conservatorium. He was the son of the painter and author R. Bussler, and was born at Berlin in 1838.

Two characteristic and hitherto unknown letters written by Dr. Hans Bülow when a lad of eighteen have recently been published in the *Wiener Tagblatt*. From these letters, written in racy style, it can be seen that the boy was father to the man. The first, dated 1848, was written to his friend Bunde from Leipzig, whither young Bülow had gone to study law. He has something to say about counterpoint, which to him seems a "fearfully dull business" ("ein fürchterlich ledernes Ding"). The second letter was written four years later. Bülow, on Wagner's recommendation, had been appointed conductor at the St. Gallen Theatre, but he fell out with the director, and consequently was dismissed, whereupon Bülow wrote to him a letter witty, if not over wise.

Le Ménestrel of January 28th states that a cycle of Gluck's operas, including 'Armide,' is to be given at the Berlin Opera-house. It would be well if something of a similar kind were inaugurated here in London, for, with the exception of the revival of 'Orphée,' which was not of long duration, that composer's stage works are completely ignored.

ACCORDING to the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, Herr Moritz Rosenthal, at his last recital at Vienna, on January 12th, achieved extraordinary success. He played at a Leipzig Philharmonic Concert on January 16th, and at a recital of his own in that city on January 19th, and created equal sensation. He is announced to give recitals at St. James's Hall on February 8th and 23rd and March 9th.

THE Leipzig *Signale* of January 20th states that Mascagni has dedicated his new opera, 'The Masks,' to be produced at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, in March or April, to himself. The dedication is said to run thus: "To myself, with the highest esteem and unvarying affection." There is a talk of this work being produced simultaneously at La Scala, Milan.

THE death is announced, at Venice, of Count Giuseppe Contin di Castelseprio, the founder of the Liceo Benedetto Marcello, on which he spent a great part of his fortune. He studied the violin under Mayseder, and as an amateur displayed remarkable talent.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30; Sunday League, 7. Queen's Hall.
MON.	Miss Hummel's Recital, 8. Queen's Hall.
WED.	St. James's Hall Concert, 3. St. James's Hall.
THURS.	Curtius Club Concert, 8.30. "Pines" Galleries.
THURS.	M. Rosenthal's Pianoforte Recital, 3. St. James's Hall.
FRI.	Mr. F. Greene and Mr. L. Horwicks' Recital, 3. St. James's Hall.
SAT.	Saturday Popular Concert, 2. St. James's Hall.
SAT.	Symphony Concert, 2. Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

IN the revived casts of 'The Sacrament of Judas' and 'The Canary,' with which on Saturday Mrs. Patrick Campbell reopened at the Royalty, the changes were neither numerous

nor, as a rule, important. The departure of Mr. Forbes Robertson caused the part of the priest so poetically played by him to fall into the hands of Mr. Frank Mills, who gave an earnest and intelligent rendering. Mr. Mills's own part of the Count was assigned to Mr. Bert Thomas, and Mr. Bromley Davenport was replaced by Mr. Ian Robertson as Chapin. Mrs. Patrick Campbell played again for the single occasion Jeffik, a character, it is understood, she will not resume. In 'The Canary,' which was finely presented by Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Du Maurier, the only perceptible change is the disappearance from the rôle of Oliver Glendenning of Mr. Yorke Stephens, who is replaced by Mr. Sturge.

The fact that, for reasons on which there is no temptation to dwell, the public appetite for theatrical entertainments is not keen seems to supply an inducement to certain managements not supposed to be entirely void of common sense to venture on experiments which, under the most favourable conditions, would have been regarded as justifying no very sanguine anticipations. To a similarly erroneous estimate of what is the taste of the public must be, we suppose, attributed the occupation of the St. George's Hall by "The Deutscher Theater in London." Now, if the German-speaking public in London, which is certainly large enough to maintain a theatre of its own, chuses to do so, nothing needs to be said. If support from the general playgoer is expected, another home, a company of greater weight, and a vastly superior repertory are to be demanded. *Fraulein Josefine Dora* and her associates, including Herr Aug. Junkermann, are no doubt competent artists; and the company includes some able actors whose names are even less familiar. The repertory with which they arrive is, however, unsuited to the English public. In Augustin Daly's translations, and supported by his admirably disciplined company, pieces of the same class as are now produced have failed to win such recognition as was expected in the United States, where the American leaven is strong and assertive. 'Mein Leopold,' a piece of domestic sentimentality or pathos, by M. A. L'Arronge, known in England as 'My Boy,' was given on Tuesday. This was replaced on Thursday by 'Onkel Bräsig,' a flimsy piece of absurdity and sentimentality, the author, Herr Aug. Junkermann, taking an important part in his own work.

We learn from America of the death of Mr. Felix Morris, an excellent character-actor of English origin, whose reputation was established in the United States. Born at Birkenhead in or near 1850, he sailed for New York in 1871. He supported Madame Modjeska, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Coghlan, and Miss Rosina Vokes. In July, 1885, in 'On Change; or, the Professor's Venture,' translated from 'L'Ultimo' of Von Moser, he made a great success as Peckering Peck, an old Scotch professor. Mr. Morris died of pneumonia on January 13th.

'AGLAVINE AND SELYSETTE' is the name of the new one-act play of M. Maurice Maeterlinck to be given before very long at the Prince of Wales's by Mr. Martin Harvey.

'LA GITANA,' a four-act drama by M. Jean Richepin, produced at the Théâtre Antoine, is a sanguinary melodrama, unworthy of its author's reputation. Its reception was scarcely favourable.

THE Germans, who are in literature eminently cosmopolitan, celebrated on the 17th ult. at Cologne and Bonn the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Calderon. In the former place it was the Litterarische and in the latter place the Dramatische Gesellschaft which arranged the Calderon-Feier. Both were highly successful, more especially that of Cologne.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. G.—A. B.—G. F. A.—received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

MR. MACQUEEN'S LIST.

THE BOOK OF THE HOUR.

THIRD IMPRESSION, price 10s. 6d.

MR. FITZPATRICK, Author of 'The Transvaal from Within,'

SAYS OF

CARTER'S BOER WAR,

"Mr. Thomas Fortescue Carter gives, with admirable skill and impartiality, a full account of the causes which led to the outbreak. His history is so determinedly just as to have met with considerable disapproval in certain quarters where plain truths are not palatable."

The *Times* says:—"The book is full of instruction to those persons whose business it is to be informed upon the developments of the political situation in South Africa.....Every military operation is dealt with in turn, and the accounts of them are, as far as possible, compiled from the direct statements of eye-witnesses, both military and civilian."

NOTICE.

On FEBRUARY 6 will be published a New Novel written by WILSON BARRETT, Author of 'The Sign of the Cross,' and ELWYN BARRON, Author of 'Manders,' entitled **IN OLD NEW YORK**, a Romance dealing with the History of the English-Dutch Colony during the War of the Revolution. Crown 8vo. 6s.

TWO RECENT 6s. NOVELS.

FORD'S FOLLY, LTD.

By Major ARTHUR GRIFFITHS,

Author of 'The Rome Express,' 'Chronicles of Newgate,' &c.

Academy.—"A well-planned story of crime, love, and wealth."

Glasgow Herald.—"May be safely recommended as a rattling story of adventure."

Punch.—"An exciting and clearly told story of crime and its detection."

JUST JANNOCK!

By EYRE HUSSEY.

Author of 'On Account of Sarah.'

M.A.P..—"A breezy, straightforward, plain-sailing, *plein-air* sort of book, with plenty of fox-hunting in it and much broad comedy.....'Jannock' by name and 'Jannock' by nature, and its healthy heroine is particularly and delightfully so."

Academy.—"A pleasant, well-written story."

READY THIS DAY.

A VOLUME OF PATRIOTIC VERSE.

Price 1s. net.

COME, FOLLOW THE DRUM!

By JOHN LE BRETON.

Crown 8vo.

JOHN MACQUEEN, Hastings House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

CHATTO & WINDUS'S NEW BOOKS.

OUR GREATEST LIVING SOLDIERS. By Charles Lowe, M.A. With 8 Portraits. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

An ENGLISHMAN in PARIS. Notes and Recollections during the Reign of Louis Philippe and the Empire. A NEW EDITION. Crown 8vo. buckram, 3s. 6d.

"Contains perhaps the most valuable and striking collection of genuine revelations yet given us as to the very inmost coteries of French life from the thirties to the eighties—whether political, artistic, royal, literary, imperial, military, musical, or popular. The book palpitates with actuality from beginning to end."—*Speaker*.

A COURT TRAGEDY. By Albert D. Vandam, Author of 'An Englishman in Paris.' With 6 Illustrations by J. Barnard Davis. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

A KIPLING PRIMER. By F. Lawrence Knowles. With 2 Portraits. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

"A Kipling Primer' includes biographical and critical chapters, an index to Mr. Kipling's principal writings, and bibliographies. Every point in the subject's varied career is touched upon, and as a summary of contemporary opinion on a great writer the book has a value of its own."—*Outlook*.

ACCORDING to MY LIGHTS. By John Hollingshead. With a Portrait. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

A SECRET of the NORTH SEA. By Algernon Gissing. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

"Mr. Gissing has a curious story to tell, and tells it with plenty of force and imagination.....The book has a certain harsh vigour and stormy picturesqueness excellently attuned to the scenes and atmosphere in which the action takes place."—*Spectator*.

SOUR GRAPES. By J. F. Cornish. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

"A good, readable novel.....A story which any one may read and enjoy."—*Academy*.

IN LONDON'S HEART. A Romance. By George R. Sims. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The LADY from NOWHERE. By Fergus Hume. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

"The story is a good example of its kind, and even the most expert reader of such stories will have considerable difficulty in fixing the responsibility for the murder on the right shoulders until the author chooses to reveal it."—*Scotsman*.

ABBE MOURET'S TRANSGRESSION. By Emile Zola. Edited, with an Introduction, by E. A.

VIZETELLY. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

"The book is powerful and characteristic in many ways, and has some fine pictures of French country life."—*Scotsman*.

THREE-AND-SIXPENNY NOVELS.

A MENTAL STRUGGLE. By Mrs. Hungerford.

The NEW REPUBLIC. By W. H. Mallock.

A RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell.

A STRANGE MANUSCRIPT FOUND in a COPPER CYLINDER. With 19 Illustrations.

The SIREN'S WEB. A Romance of London Society. By Annie Thomas.

BOHEMIAN PARIS of TO-DAY. By W. C. Morrow.

With 106 Illustrations by Édouard Cucuel. Small 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 6s.

The SHIP: her Story. By W. Clark Russell. With 50 Illustrations by H. C. Seppings Wright. Small 4to. cloth, gilt top, 6s.

SHAKESPEARE the BOY. By William J. Rolfe, Litt.D. With 42 Illustrations, and a New Index of the Passages in Shakespeare's Plays referred to in the volume. A NEW EDITION. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The CHOICE WORKS of EDGAR A. POE: Poems, Stories, Essays. With Introduction by CHARLES BAUDELAIRE. A NEW EDITION. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The GOLDEN TREASURY of THOUGHT. A Dictionary of Quotations from the Best Authors. By THEODORE TAYLOR. A NEW EDITION. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

BRAND'S OBSERVATIONS on POPULAR ANTIQUITIES. With the Additions of Sir HENRY ELLIS. A NEW EDITION. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. [Shortly.]

The ORANGE GIRL. By Sir Walter Besant. With 8 Illustrations by Fred Pegram. SEVENTH EDITION. Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 6s.

MRS. DUNBAR'S SECRET. By Alan St. Aubyn, Author of 'The Old Maid's Sweetheart,' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 6s.

ANDROMEDA: an Idyll of the Great River. By ROBERT BUCHANAN, Author of 'The Shadow of the Sword.' Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 6s. [March 1.]

IN a CATHEDRAL CITY. By Bertha Thomas. A New EDITION. Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 6s. [Feb. 22.]

BRET HARTE'S COLLECTED WORKS.

Vol. X. **TALES of TRAIL and TOWN, &c.**

In uniform style. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

The preceding Volumes of this Library Series are as follows:—

- Vol. I. COMPLETE POETICAL and DRAMATIC WORKS. With Steel-Plate Portrait.
- " II. The LUCK of ROARING CAMP—BOHEMIAN PAPERS—AMERICAN LEGENDS.
- " III. TALES of the ARGONAUTS—EASTERN SKETCHES.
- " IV. GABRIEL CONROY.
- " V. STORIES—CONDENSED NOVELS, &c.
- " VI. TALES of the PACIFIC SLOPE.
- " VII. TALES of the PACIFIC SLOPE—II. With Portrait by John Pettie, R.A.
- " VIII. TALES of the PINE and the CYPRESS.
- " IX. BUCKEYE and CHAPPAREL.

The GOLDEN IDOL. By J. E. Muddock, Author of 'From the Bosom of the Deep.' Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

DORA MYRL, the LADY DETECTIVE. By M. McD. BODKIN, Q.C., Author of 'Paul Beck.' Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. [Feb. 15.]

A PLASTER SAINT. By Annie Edwardes, Author of 'Ought we to Visit Her?' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

MRS. L. T. MEADE'S NOVELS.

NEW EDITIONS.—Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

A SOLDIER of FORTUNE. | IN an IRON GRIP.
The VOICE of the CHARMER. | ON the BRINK of a CHASM.
DR. RUMSEY'S PATIENT.

GEORGE MANVILLE FENN'S NOVELS.

NEW EDITIONS.—Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

BLACK BLOOD. | The MAN with a SHADOW.
THIS MAN'S WIFE. | KING of the CASTLE. [Feb. 22.]

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

GAY & BIRD'S LIST.

READY FEBRUARY 7, crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 6s.

THE HOUSE OF THE WIZARD.
THE HOUSE OF THE WIZARD.
THE HOUSE OF THE WIZARD.By M. IMRAY TAYLOR,
Author of 'On the Red Staircase,' 'An Imperial Lover,'
'A Yankee Volunteer.'

This is a novel of the time of Henry VIII., introducing a charming girl, who successfully becomes Maid-in-waiting to Queen Catherine whilst in confinement at Kimbolton Castle, and after her death to Anne Boleyn. She becomes very intimate with Queen Anne, and many private and public Court scenes at Greenwich and Hampton Court are depicted with great power.

The Wizard plays a very important part in the story, as he is mixed up with many political intrigues, for which he is ultimately sent to the Tower.

A delightful little love affair is woven through the story, the heroine of which at her birth is gambled away to an officer of Henry's Court by her drunken father. Duels follow kidnappings, the lover of her choice is put into the Tower, but through the instrumentality of the Wizard is released.

JUST PUBLISHED, crown 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d. net.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.
THE MAN WITH THE HOE.
THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

And other Poems.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

With a charming Photogravure after MILLET'S celebrated Picture.

10,000 Copies sold in America within Three Months.

THE NEW VOLUME OF
THE BIBELOTS
WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.KEATS'S SHORTER POEMS.
KEATS'S SHORTER POEMS.
KEATS'S SHORTER POEMS.

THE BIBELOTS.

ALREADY PUBLISHED:—

- Vol. I. COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK.
Vol. II. HERRICK'S WOMEN, LOVE, and FLOWERS.
Vol. III. LEIGH HUNT'S THE WORLD OF BOOKS.
Vol. IV. GAY'S TRIVIA, and other Poems.
Vol. V. MARCUS AURELIUS'S MEDITATIONS.

THE BIBELOTS.

Size 5 in. by 2½ in. Price 2s. 6d. net each.
Any Three Volumes in Leather Case, 10s. 6d. net.
An Edition on Japanese Vellum (50 Copies), 10s. 6d. net.

JUST PUBLISHED, crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. net.

A DIVIDEND TO LABOR. A Study
of Employers' Welfare Institutions. By NICHOLAS PAINE
GILMAN. Author of 'Profit Sharing between Employer and
Employee.'

Small crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 5s. net.

A STUDY OF ELIZABETH BARRETT
BROWNING. By LILIAN WHITING, Author of 'The World
Beautiful.'

Crown 8vo. printed on Antique Deckle-edged Paper, with 5 Photo-

gravures. Man and Plans, cloth gilt 3s. 6d. net.
The SCOTTISH JACOBITES and
their SONGS and MUSIC With a Succinct Account of their
Battles. By THOMAS NEWBIGIN, Author of 'Essays at
Eventide.'
ACADEMY. "Many a fine deed—tensely narrated—shines in these
modest pages.... A sound little book, well illustrated and produced."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Devoted to Literature, Science, Art, and Politics.

Price 1s. net. Subscription, 15s. post free.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

The LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Herbert Putnam.

HISTORY. James Ford Rhodes.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of W. J. STILLMAN. II. William James
Stillman.

The SCHOOL DAYS of an INDIAN GIRL. Zitkala-Sa.

TRIBUTE. Alice Brown.

THE LOSS OF PERSONALITY. Ethel Dench Puffer.

TO HAVE and TO HOLD. 3s. 35. Mary Johnston.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE in the TWENTIETH CENTURY.
Clement L. Smith.

JOURNALISM as a BASIS for LITERATURE. Gerald Stanley Lee.

A CLEAR TITLE. Joseph W. Macy.

SCIENCE in PHILANTHROPY. Charles Richmond Henderson.

IN the ABSENCE of MRS. HALLORAN. Norman Duncan.

THE MORMONS. Rollin Lynde Hart.

RECENT BOOKS on ITALY. Harriet Waters Preston.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S PAOLO and FRANCESCA.

THE GHOSTS of TEMPE. Maude Caldwell Perry.

THE LOST SPELL. Alice Lena Cole.

THE GRAY INN. Clifton Scollard.

THE CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB.

On a City Pavement—To a Silent Poet—The Calling of the Apostle.

London:

GAY & BIRD, 22, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Special Agents for Sale of Publications of HOUGHTON

MIFFLIN & CO.

Agency for American Books.

ELLIOT STOCK'S
NEW BOOKS.

In demy 8vo. tastefully printed in old-face type, and appro-

priately bound in cloth, gilt lettered, price 7s. 6d.

ALFRED in the CHRONICLERS.

By the Rev. EDWARD CONYBEARE, Author of 'A

History of Cambridgeshire.'

NEW NOVELS.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

FATHER FOX. A Story of the

Present Day. By DOROTHY MARTIN.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

NARCISSUS; or, an Anglican

Altar Sacrifice. A Novel. By JOHN BEDD.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

The LADY ISABEL. A Tale of

Social Life in the Olden Time. By A. HAMMOND.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

CHARLES WAVENDON, and

Others. By CARYL J. BLUNT.

"The story shows considerable literary ability. The author has collected an interesting assembly of characters, and the tale is developed on original lines."

"We consider that such a manly and straightforward book cannot fail to do good."—*Leeds Mercury*.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

LOAVES and FISHES. By

BESSIE REYNOLDS.

"The story is exceedingly attractive, not only on account of its literary worth and interest, but because of the high-toned Christian atmosphere which pervades the book."

ELLIOT STOCK,

62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

JARROLD & SONS' NEW LIST.

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'QUO VADIS.'
FIRST EDITION OVER SUBSCRIBED, SECOND EDITION
NOW READY.

IN the NEW PROMISED LAND.

By HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ, Author of 'Quo Vadis.' Translated from the original Polish by Count S. de SOISSONS. With a New Photogravure Portrait of Henryk Sienkiewicz. 2s. 6d. Second Edition now ready.

FIRST REVIEW.

"The tale is very powerful and realistic. The word-pictures are full of throbbing life; not life idealized, but life simply as it presents itself to the writer."—*Scotsman*.

MAURUS JOKAI'S FAMOUS NEW NOVEL.

FOURTH EDITION.

The POOR PLUTOCRATS. By

MAURUS JOKAI, Author of 'The Green Book,' 'Black Diamonds,' &c. &c.

"For sheer vigour of dramatic incident and vivid excitement there is not one of Jokai's tales that can beat this. In all the qualities which make Jokai's wild Hungarian genius unique, this weird and lurid story is supreme."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE LIFE-STORY OF MOZART.

A SOUL-STIRRING ROMANCE. SECOND EDITION.

The TONE KING. By Heribert Rau.

Translated by JULIA E. S. RAE. With fine Photogravure after Jager's Portraits of Mozart. 6s.

"He was the wonder of the world, and the rarest of his achievements, deftly built up to completeness by Mr. Rau, is delightful reading throughout."—*Daily Telegraph*.

CURTIS YORK'S LATEST POPULAR NOVEL.

THIRD EDITION.

JOCELYN ERROLL. By Curtis

YORK. With fine Photogravure of the Author. Author of 'That Little Girl,' 'Once,' 'Romance of Modern London,' &c. &c.

"Curtis York is an experienced and skilful writer; her stories are well constructed and cleverly developed. Her characters are consistent and real. The story is well told and the interest is well sustained throughout."—*Birmingham Gazette*.

MISS E. BOYD BAYLY'S NEW MEMOIR OF

IDA MELLINGER, the Armenian

Missionary. By ELIZABETH BOYD BAYLY, Author of 'Jonathan

Merle,' 'Alfreda Holme,' &c. Cloth, 2s. 6d.; paper cover, 1s. 6d.

"The record of a singularly attractive and self-sacrificing life very sympathetically written with those vivid and picturesque touches which characterize all Miss Bayly's work."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

A NEW BOOK BY THE HON. M. CORDELIA LEIGH.

The WITNESS OF CREATION; or,

Nature Studies from the Book of Job. By the Hon. M. CORDELIA LEIGH, Author of 'Simple Lessons from Nature,' &c. 2s. 6d.

London: JARROLD & SONS,

10 and 11, Warwick Lane, E.C.

Just published, price 1s.; per post, 1s. 4d.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

for the YEAR 1900.

London: Macmillan & Co. Manchester: J. E. Cornish.

THE BRUNO CENTENARY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

C. E. PLUMPTRE'S

STUDIES in LITTLE-KNOWN SUBJECTS

(6s.).

Contains Papers on

GIORDANO BRUNO, his LIFE and PHILOSOPHY.

GIORDANO BRUNO and the SCOTTISH REVIEWER.

SOME of the OBSCURE PHILOSOPHERS of the RENAISSANCE.

"The author writes clearly, reasonably, and with sound common sense."—*Journal of Education*.

Swan Sonnenschein & Co. London.

AT ALL THE LIBRARIES and BOOKSELLERS.

JANICE MEREDITH.

By PAUL LEICESTER FORD. 6s.

Of this book the *Westminster Gazette* says:—"Perhaps the most remarkable record is that of 'Janice Meredith,' which, WITHIN THREE MONTHS, HAS REACHED 300,000 COPIES."

'Janice Meredith' is an historical novel dealing with the American War of Independence, and comes opportunely during the Transvaal struggle with England.

Archibald Constable & Co. Westminster.

TEACHERS' SCRIPTURAL LIBRARY.

Price Sixpence each net.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.S.

1. BIBLE CHRONOLOGY and DICTIONARY;

or, the Principal Events recorded in the Holy Scriptures, arranged under their probable respective dates, with a Dictionary giving an account of the places named, an Appendix on English Translations of the Bible, and Six Maps.

2. BRIEF LESSONS on the PARABLES and

MIRACLES of OUR LORD. The First Part contains short explanations of the Parables, arranged according to Date; in the Second, the Miracles are treated under the heads of the Regions in which they were wrought. With Two Illustrations.

3. EMINENT SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS:

A Series of Biographical Studies in the Old and New Testaments. Illustrated by Six Views of Biblical Scenes, which will, it is hoped, be found useful to all who are interested in the study of the Holy Scriptures.

Published by G. Stoneman, 39, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

W. C. BENNETT'S POEMS.

The GOLDEN LIBRARY.—Square 16mo. cloth, 2s.

CONTRIBUTIONS to a BALLAD HISTORY of

ENGLAND.

Athenæum.—"These ballads are spirited and stirring; such are 'The Fall of Harold Hardrada,' 'Old Benbow,' 'Marston Moor,' and 'Corporal John,' the soldier's name for the famous Duke of Marlborough, which is a specially good ballad. 'Queen Eleanor's Vengeance' is a vividly told story. Coming to more modern times, 'The Deeds of Wellington,' 'Inkermann,' and 'Balaklava' are excellently well said and sung. As a book of ballads, interesting to all who have British blood in their veins, Dr. Bennett's contribution will be welcome. Dr. Bennett's ballads will leave a strong impression on the memory of those who read them."

SONGS for SAILORS.

Morning Post.—"Spirited, melodious, and vigorously graphic."

Daily News.—"Very spirited."

Pall Mall Gazette.—"Really admirable."

Morning Advertiser.—"Sure of a wide popularity."

John Bull.—"Very successful."

Metropolitan.—"Instinct with patriotic fire."

Illustrated London News.—"Right well done."

News of the World.—"There is real poetry in these songs."

Mirror.—"With admirable felicity he embodies national sentiments and emotions which stir the hearts of the people."

Echo.—"These songs are literally written for sailors, and they are precisely the kind of songs that sailors most enjoy."

Nonconformist.—"These songs bear a true literary mark, and give out the genuine ring."

Graphic.—"We may fairly say that Dr. Bennett has taken up the mantle of Dibdin."

Leeds Mercury.—"There is no one nowadays who can compete with Dr. Bennett as a popular song-writer. In his volume of sea songs we find the qualities which must secure its success."

Examiner.—"Full of incident and strongly expressed sentiment, and having a simple, dashing, musical roll and movement that reminds us of some songs that are favourable to all sailors, and the touches of humour he introduces are precisely of the kind that they will relish."

Scotsman.—"Dr. Bennett's heart is thoroughly in his work.... All spirited and vigorous. There is a healthy, manly, fresh-air dash about them which ought to make them popular with the class for whose use and pleasure they are designed."

London: Chatto & Windus, 110 and 111, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS,

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS,

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,

INSURED AGAINST, AND

FIDELITY BONDS

GRANTED BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

Established 1840. CLAIMS PAID £4,150,000.

64, CORNHILL, LONDON. A. VIAN, Secretary.

EPPS'S COCOA. The Most Nutritious.

EPPS'S COCOA. Grateful and Comforting.

EPPS'S COCOA. For Breakfast and Supper.

EPPS'S COCOA. With Natural Flavour only.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN,

INDIGESTION, GOUT,

And Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions,

Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HARPER & BROTHERS' PUBLICATIONS.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

The BREAK-UP of CHINA. By Lord CHARLES BERESFORD. With Maps. Demy 8vo. cloth extra, 12s.

"The value and importance of Lord Charles Beresford's work consist in the information he has so diligently collected, and in the vivid picture its presentation affords of the existing situation in China."

CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION. By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN, Gold Medalist Royal Geographical Society. With Frontispiece, Maps, Plans, copious Index, &c. Demy 8vo. cloth extra, 18s.

"I was finally able to find a copy of Colquhoun's 'China in Transformation,' to which a map of Manchuria is attached, giving the exact locality of Sin-Ming-Ting... and on this same map I found for the first time traced a project for the northern extension of the line, Tien-tsin-Changhai to Sin-Ming-Ting, and from thence to Mukden."

Sir C. Scott, writing to Lord Salisbury; Extract from Blue-book, 'China No. 2, 1899.'

NEW FICTION.

NEW EDITION NOW READY.

MR. H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON'S NEW NOVEL. The PRINCESS XENIA. Illustrated. Cloth, 6s.

"In plot the story is boldly invented, seethes with intrigue and excitement, and ends happily."—*Spectator*.

"Distinctly clever and original."—*Birmingham Gazette*.

The BARRYS: a Novel. By Shan F. BULLOCK, Author of 'The Charmer,' &c. Cloth, 6s.

"Mr. Bullock's novel is the best we have read this autumn. Every scene, every character, grips the heart."—*British Weekly*.

"A story that makes a strong appeal to human sympathies, and shows a keen knowledge of human nature."—*Bookman*.

The WHITE QUEEN. By R. M. Garnier, Author of 'His Counterpart,' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

"One of the best historical novels of the year."—*Christian World*.

"A romance relating the adventures of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and of his kinsmen, Tony, Ralph, and Roger, whose deeds in France recall to us the feats of Dumas's marvellous trio of musketeers."

Birmingham Gazette.

TALES OF SPACE AND TIME. By H. G. WELLS, Author of 'When the Sleeper Wakes,' 'The Time Machine,' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

"Mr. Wells never for a moment fails to maintain his grip on the reader. That is why his stories are so deservedly popular."

Manchester Guardian.

"The ingenuity with which the abiding principle of romance is adapted to the imaginary conditions of the mechanical millennium is nothing short of mastery."—*Spectator*.

NINTH THOUSAND.

WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES: a Story of the Years to Come. By H. G. WELLS. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

"A brilliant effort, both of the imagination and of erudition."—*Queen*.

JUST READY.

WITH SWORD AND CRUCIFIX. By E. S. VAN ZILE. About 300 pages, crown 8vo. cloth ornamental, 6s. Illustrated.

A story of De la Salle's last voyage on the Mississippi.

HARPER'S HALF-CROWN NOVELS.

No. 4 READY THIS WEEK.

A DAUGHTER of the SOIL. By M. E. FRANCIS (Mrs. Francis Blundell).

NEW EDITION NOW READY.

The BOY'S BOOK of INVENTIONS. By RAY S. BAKER. With 200 Illustrations. Large crown 8vo (5½ by 8½), 400 pages, 6s.

The Author here tells for the younger generation stories of the Marvellous of Modern Science, such as Telephoning without Wires—Liquid Air—Flying Machines—The Story of the Photograph—Manufacturing Kites and Tallest Box Kites—X-Ray Photography—The Sea Motorcycle, or Submarine Boat (this Chapter contains a graphic account of a voyage on the bottom of the sea). The fascination of such a volume is only equalled by its instructiveness and value.

THACKERAY'S UNIDENTIFIED

CONTRIBUTIONS to 'PUNCH.' With a Complete and Authentic Bibliography from 1834 to 1848. By M. H. SPIELMANN, Author of 'The History of "Punch,"' &c. With numerous Illustrations and Explanatory Notes. Large crown 8vo. uncut edges, crimson buckram, 7s. 6d.

This volume is based upon authentic and exclusive information, now for the first time given to the public, and therefore possesses something of the charm of a genuine literary discovery. The illustrations are printed from blocks made by Messrs. Bradbury & Agnew from the original wood-blocks drawn upon by Thackeray himself.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for

FEBRUARY contains, besides other Items, ELEANOR. Serial Story. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.—RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA. By A. R. Colquhoun.—The CARRIAGE LAMPS. A Story. By Stephen Crane.—CENTRAL AFRICAN PROBLEMS. By D. C. Boulger.

45, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

J. M. DENT & CO.

BEATRICE D'ESTE, DUCHESS of

MILAN, 1475-1497. A Study of the Renaissance. By JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. Henry Ady), Author of 'Madamo,' 'Sacharissa,' &c. Large demy 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 15s. net.

"An excellent piece of work.... It would be hard to find in English a better picture of certain aspects of Renaissance life than that which is here presented to us."

Pall Mall Gazette.

The PRAISE of GARDENS. An

Epitome of the Literature of the Garden-Art. With an Historical Epilogue by ALBERT FORBES SIEVEKING, F.S.A. With 6 Photogravures and 24 other Illustrations from Drawings by G. S. Elgood, R.I., Photographs, and other Sources. Large crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

"The illustrations are numerous and admirably chosen, and the book breathes of gardens."—*Academy*.

"The happy man who is both a lover of books and a true member of the gardening craft will find in it an infinite charm."—*Daily News*.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The WHITE ROBE of CHURCHES

of the ELEVENTH CENTURY. Some Pages from the History of the Romanesque Cathedral of Gloucester. By the Very Rev. H. D. SPENCE, Dean of Gloucester. Illustrated in Photogravure, Half-Tone, and Line. Large crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

SONNETS in SWITZERLAND and ITALY. By the Rev. Canon RAWNSLEY. Large crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. net.

"These sonnets are well wrought and musical; and above all they are minutely full of landscape detail."

Daily Chronicle.

NATAL: the Land and its Story. A

Geography and History. With Maps. By ROBERT RUSSELL, Superintendent of Education, Natal. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

An ECHO of GREEK SONG. By W. H. D. ROUSE, M.A. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.

The PRACTICAL STUDY of LANGUAGES. By HENRY SWEET, M.A. Ph.D. LL.D. Large crown 8vo. 6s. net.

"There can be no doubt that this work will prove valuable to any person who tries to teach or to learn any foreign language."—*Literature*.

The LARGER TEMPLE SHAKE-

SPEARE. Edited by ISRAEL GOLLANZ. With numerous Photogravure Frontispieces and Illustrations in Notes and Glossary. To be completed in 12 vols. cloth, square crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. net per vol. Vols. I.-VI. now ready.

There is also a LARGE-PAPER EDITION, limited to 175 Copies, bound in vellum and with numerous extra illustrations. The price of this Edition may be obtained from the Booksellers.

"It promises to stand by itself and must appeal to the heart of every Shakespearian scholar."—*Daily Chronicle*.

THE ROMANCES OF VICTOR HUGO.

NEW TRANSLATION. In 28 vols. with 84 Etchings by leading French Artists.

Cloth, 2s. 6d. net per vol.

NOW READY.

NOTRE DAME. 4 vols.
TOILERS of the SEA. 4 vols.

NEW VOLUMES OF

THE TEMPLE CLASSICS.

Edited by ISRAEL GOLLANZ, M.A.

Cloth, each 1s. 6d. net; leather, each 2s. net.

DANTE'S PARADISO. Italian Text and Commentary by Dr. OELSNER. English Version and Arguments by Rev. P. H. WICKSTEED, M.A.

TENNYSON'S IN MEMORIAM, together with the POETICAL REMAINS of ARTHUR HENRY HALLAM. Edited by the GENERAL EDITOR.

RAMAYANA. The Epic of Rama, Prince of India, condensed into English Verse by ROMESH DUTT, C.I.E.

EARLE'S MICROCOSMOGRAPHY, together with HEALY'S Translation (1610) of The CHARACTERS of THEOPHRASTUS, now first reprinted. Edited by W. H. D. ROUSE.

TENNYSON'S PRINCESS and LYRICAL POEMS.

DEFOE'S JOURNAL of the PLAGUE.

"The series to which all discerning book-lovers regularly subscribe."—*Bookman*.

A CATALOGUE will be sent on application.

J. M. DENT & CO.,
29 and 30, Bedford Street, W.C.

MESSRS. G. ARTHUR PEARSON'S LIST.

JUST READY.

SIBERIA and CENTRAL ASIA.

By JOHN W. BOOKWALTER. Demy 8vo. cloth, with nearly 300 Illustrations and a New Map, 21s. net.

PHARAOH'S BROKER: being the

Remarkable Experiences in Another World of ISIDOR WERNER. (Written by Himself.) Edited, Arranged, and with an Introduction by ELLSWORTH DOUGLASS. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

THOU SHALT NOT—

By Stanton MORICH. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

WHAT to DO in EMERGENCIES.

By Dr. ANDREW WILSON. (Vol. XI. of the Isobel Handbooks.) Small crown 8vo. cloth, 1s.

PICTURES of TRAVEL, SPORT, AND ADVENTURE.

By GEORGE LACY

("The Old Pioneer"),

Author of 'Liberty and Law,' &c.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with about 50 Illustrations, 15s.

PICTURES of TRAVEL.

"It is difficult to put the book down."—*Literature*.

PICTURES of TRAVEL.

"Permanently valuable as an account of Boer life."—*Daily News*.

PICTURES of TRAVEL.

"A most engrossing book."—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

PICTURES of TRAVEL.

"His pictures are positively enchanting.... a rich treasure-house of romance and adventure."—*South Africa*.

SIR PATRICK: THE PUDDOCK.

By L. B. WALFORD,

Author of 'The Archdeacon,' 'Mr. Smith,' &c.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

SIR PATRICK: THE PUDDOCK.

"One of the best things that Mrs. Walford has ever written."—*To-day*.

SIR PATRICK: THE PUDDOCK.

"Excellent told, and as interesting in its tenor as it is fresh in form."—*Scotsman*.

SIR PATRICK: THE PUDDOCK.

"Mrs. Walford adds another to the long list of pleasant and wholesome stories that we owe to her pen."—*Daily News*.

SIR PATRICK: THE PUDDOCK.

"A very good and entertaining novel."—*Guardian*.

THE DREGS of WRATH.

By WALTER E. GROGAN,

Author of 'The Adventures of a War Correspondent.'

Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

THE DREGS of WRATH.

"Plenty of fire and variety make it a readable and lively book."—*Morning Leader*.

THE DREGS of WRATH.

"Deserves a great success, and we hope and think it will win it."—*British Weekly*.

THE DREGS of WRATH.

"We have seldom read a more entertaining story."—*Birmingham Gazette*.

THE DREGS of WRATH.

"The book deserves to be read."—*Morning Advertiser*.

A BITTER VINTAGE.

By K. DOUGLAS KING,

Author of 'The Scripture Reader of St. Mark's,' 'Father Hilarion,' &c.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

A BITTER VINTAGE.

"The book is one of the most powerful I have read for a long time."—*Gentleman*.

A BITTER VINTAGE.

"A striking and unforgettable story."—*Christian World*.

A BITTER VINTAGE.

"A touching and picturesque story."—*Academy*.

A BITTER VINTAGE.

"A book that is difficult to put down."—*Dublin Express*.

FUN on the BILLIARD TABLE

being a Collection of Amusing Tricks and Games for Amateurs, with Photographs and Diagrams. By "STANCLIFFE." Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

G. ARTHUR PEARSON LIMITED,
Henrietta Street, W.C.

MESSRS. BELL'S NEW BOOKS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Imperial 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. net.

A HISTORY of GOTHIC ART in ENGLAND.

By E. S. PRIOR. With about 300 Illustrations by G. C. Horsley.

This Work presents a complete record of English Ecclesiastical Architecture during the period of its rise and culmination in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and, together with Mr. Blomfield's volume on the 'History of Renaissance Architecture in England,' covers the whole period during which English Architecture can be regarded as a vital art.

Post 8vo. 5s. net.

CARLO CRIVELLI. By G. McNeil Rushforth, M.A., Lecturer in Classics, Oriel College, Oxford. With 40 Illustrations and a Photogravure Frontispiece.

[Bell's Great Masters Series.]

TWENTY-SECOND THOUSAND IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Post 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.

IN TUNE with the INFINITE; or, Fullness of Peace, Power, and Plenty. By RALPH WALDO TRINE.

This is a book that should be read by all interested in the power of the interior forces in moulding the every-day condition of life, and also by those to whom the interest may be new, as through it they will surely become interested.

"This is one of the helpful, sympathetic little books about the conduct of life and the reality of the unseen world that are a particular characteristic of America. Their parent is Emerson; they champion no creed; they seek to unravel the golden thread that runs through every religion in the world; and they are widely read. Mr. Trine writes in clear, straightforward language, and his book makes for happiness and contentment."—*Academy*.

HANDBOOKS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Edited by Prof. HALES.

"The admirable series of handbooks edited by Prof. J. W. Hales is rapidly taking shape as one of the best histories of our literature that are at the disposal of the student."—*Manchester Guardian*.

NEW VOLUME. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The AGE of JOHNSON (1748-1798). By THOMAS SECCOMBE.

"Mr. Seccombe has supplied an admirable volume to an excellent series. His biographies are models of condensation and accuracy, and his book may be read with pleasure and studied with advantage."—*Notes and Queries*.

"Mr. Seccombe's profound and sympathetic study of the eighteenth century."—*Manchester Guardian*.

NOW READY, Vols. I. and II. 5s. each.

The LETTERS of CICERO. The whole extant Correspondence in Chronological Order. Translated into English by EVELYN S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A. In 4 vols. 5s. each.

[Bohn's Classical Library.]

"Mr. Shuckburgh has done a great service in giving to English readers the wholly admirable translation of Cicero's letters of which the first two volumes are now before us. To say it is scholarly would be inadequate. It is that and something more than that, it is an excellent piece of literary work. Fidelity to the original is combined with easy idiomatic English in a really remarkable degree. He accomplishes the feat of making us forget that we are reading a translation. It is a brilliant work."—*Academy*.

"No other writings known to us bring the ancient world so vividly before the modern as the letters of Cicero. There are no letters superior, if, indeed, there are any equal to Cicero's in vividness, in picturesqueness, in concentration of thought and felicity of phrase."—*Daily News*.

VOLS. I.-IV. AND VIII. NOW READY.

THE PROSE WORKS

OF

JONATHAN SWIFT, D.D.

Edited by TEMPLE SCOTT.

To be completed in 11 vols., small post 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

Vol. I. A TALE of a TUB, and other Early Works.

Edited by TEMPLE SCOTT. With a Biographical Introduction by W. E. H. LECKY, M.P. With Portrait and Facsimiles.

Vol. II. The JOURNAL to STELLA. Edited by Frederick RYLAND, M.A. With 2 Portraits of Stella and a Facsimile of one of the Letters.

Vols. III. and IV. WRITINGS on RELIGION and the CHURCH. Edited by TEMPLE SCOTT. With Portrait and Facsimiles of Title-Pages.

Vol. V. HISTORICAL and POLITICAL TRACTS—ENGLISH. Edited by TEMPLE SCOTT. [In the press.]

Vol. VIII. GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. RAVENSCROFT DENNIS, B.A. Lond. With Maps and Facsimiles.

"Half the new edition of Swift is now published, and the latest volume maintains the standard set by the general editor, Temple Scott, from the outset. His fellow-labourer, Mr. Dennis, has spared no pains to render this edition of 'Gulliver's Travels' as complete and satisfactory as possible."

Athenæum.
"Mr. Dennis is quite justified in his boast of now first giving us a complete and trustworthy text."—*Manchester Guardian*.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY—

Vols. VI. and VII. HISTORICAL and POLITICAL TRACTS—IRISH.

Vol. IX. CONTRIBUTIONS to the 'EXAMINER,' 'TATLER,' 'SPECTATOR,' &c.

Vol. X. HISTORICAL WRITINGS.

Vol. XI. LITERARY ESSAYS and BIBLIOGRAPHY.

"An adequate edition of Swift—the whole of Swift, and nothing but Swift—has long been one of the pressing needs of students of English literature. Mr. Temple Scott, who is preparing the new edition of Swift's prose works, has begun well; his first volume is marked by care and knowledge. He has scrupulously collated his texts with the first or the best early editions, and has given various readings in the foot-notes. He reproduces the original title-pages, and prefixes an accurate and sufficient account of the origin, the principal changes in the chief editions, and the political bearing of each work. Mr. Temple Scott may well be congratulated on his skill and judgment as a commentator. Altogether we have these 334 pages, the most brilliant work of Swift's earlier years, and we have it in a well-edited, well-printed, and thoroughly handy form, at an absurdly low price. Mr. Temple Scott has undoubtedly earned the gratitude of all admirers of our greatest satirist, and all students of vigorous, masculine, and exact English."

Athenæum.
"The volume is an agreeable one to hold and to refer to, and the notes and apparatus are, on the whole, exact. A cheap and handy reprint, which we can conscientiously recommend."—*Saturday Review*.

"From the specimen now before us we may safely predict that Mr. Temple Scott will easily distance both Roscoe and Scott. He deserves the gratitude of all lovers of literature for enabling Swift again to make his bow to the world in so satisfactory and complete a garb."—*Manchester Guardian*.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York Street, Covent Garden.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Printed by JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Agents for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh.—Saturday, February 3, 1900.